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CITY OF CHICAGO

ADVANCE

GUIDE

TO THE

WORLD'S

FAIR

With Indexed Map of

Chicago



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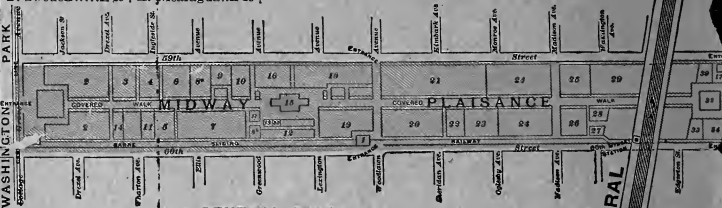
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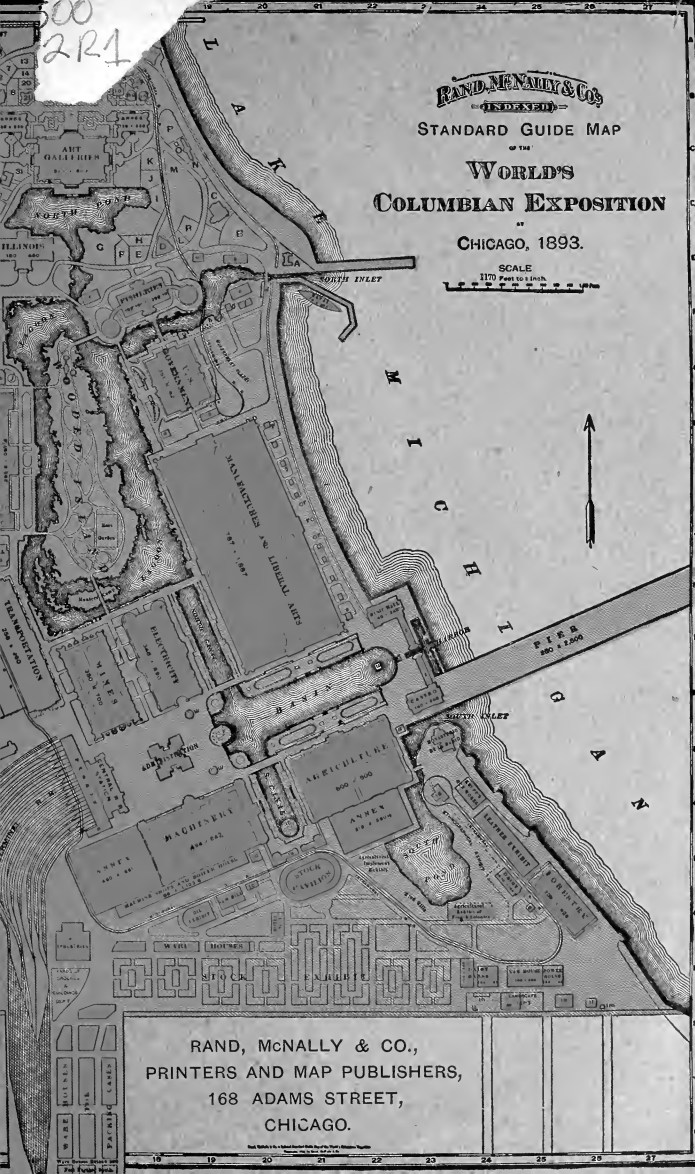
**WORLD'S
COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION**

AT
CHICAGO, 1893.

SCALE

1170 Feet to 1 Inch

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



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THE PUBLISHERS DESIRE TO STATE that this Guide is what its title imports, merely an advance Guide issued for the purpose of supplying the demand of early visitors.

The publishers have in preparation, and nearing completion, two handsomely illustrated and thoroughly reliable Guides, containing descriptions of the principal exhibits, in addition to the ordinary features of a first-class Guide, entitled

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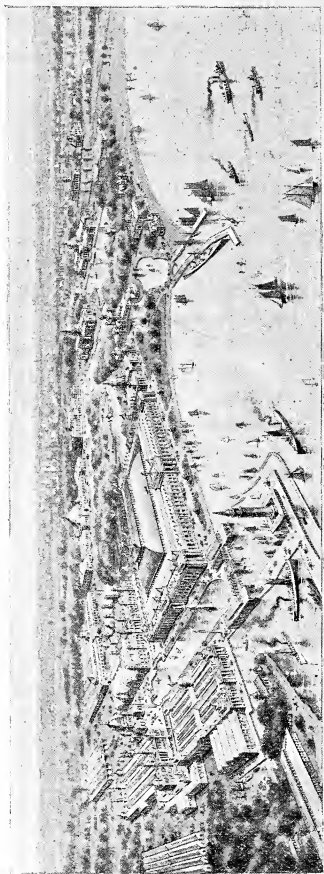
“Rand, McNally & Co.’s

**HAND-BOOK OF THE
WORLD’S COLUMBIAN
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Price, 50 and 25 cents respectively.

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THEY WILL BE ISSUED SHORTLY.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

✓
RAND, McNALLY & CO.'S

ADVANCE GUIDE

TO THE

World's Columbian Exposition

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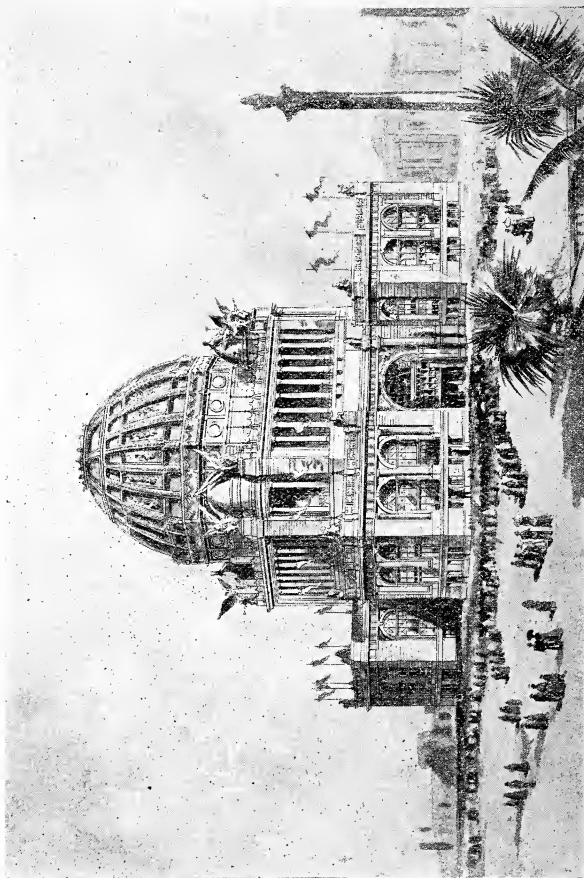


CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

RAND, McNALLY & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS

1893

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ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

T-500
AIR

World's Columbian Exposition.

OPENS MAY 1, 1893, AND CLOSES OCTOBER 30, 1893.

The site adopted for the great Exposition of 1893 is that portion of the celebrated South Park system of Chicago known as Jackson Park and Midway Plaisance. This site affords advantages which upon reflection must be appreciated and clearly understood by the practical mind. This beautiful location is within easy distance of the center of the business portion of Chicago, and is accessible by means of the most complete transportation facilities. Jackson Park has a frontage on Lake Michigan of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and contains nearly 553 acres of ground. The Midway Plaisance, which forms the connecting link between Jackson and Washington parks, is 1 mile long and 600 feet wide, making an additional area of about 80 acres.

The illustrations of buildings and grounds shown in this guide give a very complete idea of the plans executed in this stupendous work. The architectural groupings and grandeur of highly ornamental design collectively excel all previous attempts at any exposition. The plan of arrangement for the grounds presents features in landscape effects, statuary, fountains, inland lakes, ornamental bridges, avenues, and floral designs so artistic in their beauty as to command the admiration of the world. The frontage of the grounds on Lake Michigan affords grand opportunities for marine displays of the most magnificent character, which will be taken full advantage of by the management to furnish beautiful attractions which otherwise could not be attempted.

In the space at the compiler's disposal it is impossible to mention even a tenth part of the myriad wonders of this marvelous "White City of magnificent distances." While the following chapter will assist the visitor in directing him to *all* the

principal buildings and in fixing their locations, references can be had to the handsome series of guides issued by the publishers of this book. "A Week at the Fair" and "A Handbook of the World's Columbian Exposition" will (it is confidently submitted) satisfy the wants of the most exacting and inquiring tourist.

Buildings and Grounds.—The dimensions of the great Exposition buildings are indicated in the following table:

<i>Buildings.</i>	<i>Dimensions in feet.</i>	<i>Area in acres.</i>
Manufactures and Liberal Arts.....	787 x 1687	30.5
Administration.....	262 x 262	1.6
Mines	350 x 700	5.6
Electricity.....	345 x 690	5.5
Transportation.....	256 x 960	5.6
Transportation Annex.....	425 x 900	8.8
Woman's.....	199 x 388	1.8
Art Galleries.....	320 x 500	3.7
Art Gallery Annexes (2).....	120 x 200	1.1
Fisheries	165 x 365	1.4
Fisheries Annexes (2)	135 diam.	.8
Horticulture	250 x 998	5.7
Horticulture Greenhouses (8).....	24 x 100	.5
Machinery.....	492 x 846	9.6
Machinery Annex.....	490 x 550	6.2
Machinery Power House	490 x 461	2.1
Machinery Pumping Works.....	77 x 84	
Machinery Machine Shop.....	106 x 250	9.2
Agriculture	500 x 800	
Agriculture Annex.....	300 x 550	3.8
Agriculture Assembly Hall, etc.....	125 x 450	1.3
Forestry.....	208 x 528	2.5
Sawmill	125 x 300	.8
Dairy	100 x 200	.5
Live Stock (2).....	65 x 200	.9
Live Stock Pavilion	280 x 440	2.8
Live Stock Sheds.....	40.0
Casino	120 x 250	.7
Music Hall.....	120 x 250	.7
United States Government.....	345 x 415	3.3
United States Government Imitation Battleship.....	69.25 x 348	.3
Illinois State.....	160 x 450	1.7
Illinois State Wings (2).....3

159.3

The Exposition buildings, not including those of the Government and Illinois, have also a total gallery area of 45.9 acres, thus making their total floor space 199.7 acres. The Fine Arts Building has 7,885 lineal feet, or 145,852 square feet of wall space.

How to Reach the Grounds.

The Exposition grounds include all of Jackson Park and the Midway Plaisance, and lie seven miles south of the City Hall, or center of the down-town district. Time from the city to the grounds—by railroad, 30 minutes; by steamboat, 45 minutes; by cable cars, 45 minutes.

Visitors can reach the grounds from the city:

By the Illinois Central Railroad, leaving the cars at South Park Station, Fifty-ninth Street, or Woodlawn Park Station. Trains run every few minutes each way. Round-trip fare, 20 cents.

By boat on Lake Michigan, leaving the pier on the lake front, at the foot of Van Buren Street, and landing at the Exposition piers. Round-trip fare, 25 cents; single fare, 15 cents.

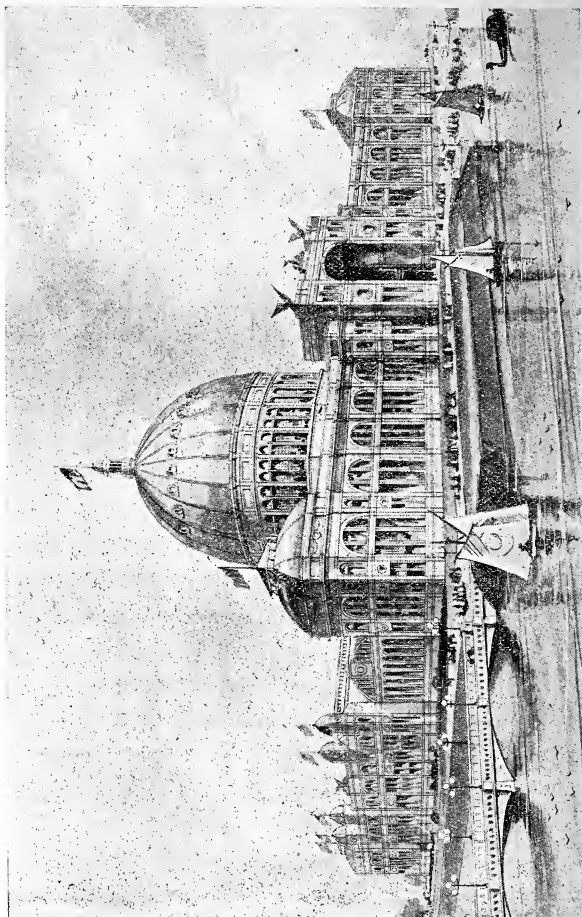
By South Side Rapid Transit Company (Alley Elevated road), from Congress Street. The Exposition depot is on the roof of the Transportation Building. (For route, see ante p. 46.) Fare, 5 cents.

By the Cottage Grove Avenue cable cars marked "Hyde Park," which run as far as the South Park entrance to the grounds. Fare, 5 cents each way. The Oakwoods line of the same cable conveys passengers to the entrance to the Midway Plaisance at Fifty-ninth Street, or by a system of transfers to electric cars to the Sixty-third Street entrance to the Exposition grounds.

By the State Street cable line, transferring to electric cars at Sixty-third Street. Fare, 5 cents each way. (For cable routes, see p. 47, etc.)

How to See the Grounds and Buildings.

Consult the ground-plan map in this guide, and, beginning at your point of entrance to the grounds, follow the route indicated. In the following description of the grounds and buildings, visitors will begin where their point of entrance is indicated by heavy-



GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

faced type, as "**South Park Entrance**," "**Sixty-second Street Entrance**," "**Pier Entrance**."

Routes of the Grounds.

South Park Entrance.—The visitor first encounters the **Esquimau Village** on the left, where fifty-five natives of Labrador are exhibited (admission, 25 cents). Crossing the northwest pond and bearing to the right, the State buildings of **South Dakota** and **Washington** are on the right; the Washington Building being mainly constructed of huge logs, typical of the resources of that State. The flagstaff is the tallest on the ground. Bearing to the left, and leaving the **Michigan** and **Ohio** buildings on the right, the visitor encounters the **Fine Arts Palace**, 320 by 500 feet. Two annexes, each 120 by 200 feet. Total floor area, 5.1 acres. Total wall area for picture-hanging, 145,852 square feet. The nave and transept, which intersect the building north and south, east and west, are 100 feet wide by 70 feet high. Height of dome, 125 feet. Diameter of dome, 60 feet. Cost of building, \$670,000. Architect, C. B. Atwood, designer-in-chief of the Construction Department of the Exposition. Material—13,000,000 bricks, 1,359,000 pounds of structural iron, 3,000,000 feet of lumber. This building is necessarily fire-proof. The walls are brick, the roof, floors, and galleries are of iron. Leaving the Fine Arts Galleries and proceeding southward, the buildings erected by **Wisconsin** and **Indiana** are seen on the right, with the huge mission-like structure of **California** behind them. Then on the left is the building erected by the State of **Illinois**—dimensions, 160 by 450 feet. Floor area, 3.2 acres. Cost, \$250,000. Height of dome, 236 feet. Architects, Boyington & Co., of Chicago. Material—3,000,000 feet of lumber, 1,300,000 pounds of iron. This building is by far the most pretentious of the State buildings, and can be classed as one of the great Exposition structures, though not the most beautiful. Its north wing is a fire-proof memorial hall, 50 by 75 feet, where are exhibited relics and trophies owned by the State. The south wing is 75 by 123 feet, and is three stories high. It contains office rooms and two public halls. The main entrance faces the south, and there are imposing entrances at the north and

west ends. A tenth part of the space in the building is devoted to the State woman's exhibit.

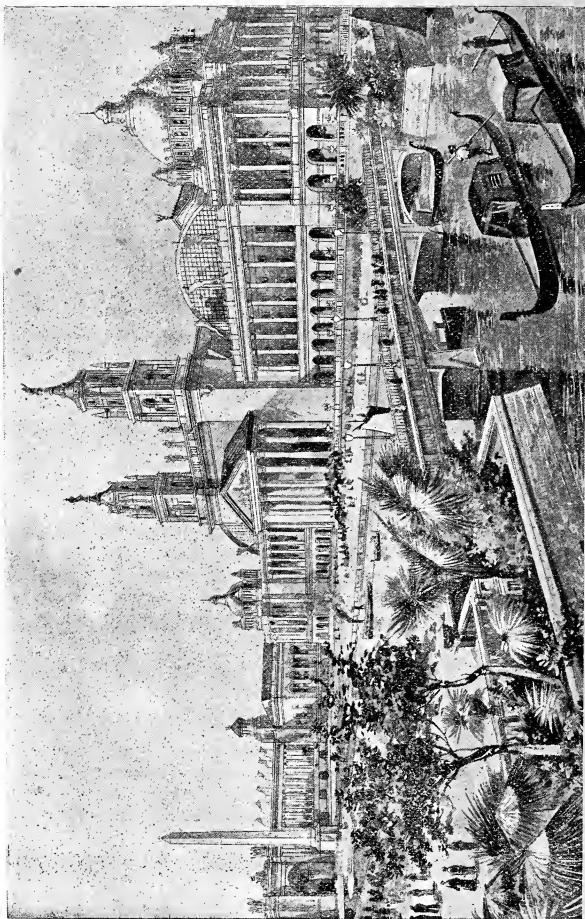
East of the Illinois State Building is the handsome building erected by the **Merchant Tailors Association** and west of it the **Public Comfort Building**, where a restaurant is operated and various other public conveniences. Southward stands the **Woman's Building**, with the encircling garden cared for by the French Commission.

The Woman's Building is 199 by 388 feet. Floor area, 33 acres. Cost, \$138,000. Architect, Miss Sophia G. Hayden, of Boston. Material, 1,600,000 feet of lumber and 173,000 pounds of iron. The building is two stories high, with an elevation of sixty feet. The rotunda is 65 by 70 feet, reaching through the height of the building and covered with a skylight. On the roofs of the pavilions are open areas which are covered with oriental awnings. One serves as a café and the other as a tea garden. In the rear of the Woman's Building is a drug-store and special building erected by **Messrs. Merck & Co.**, of New York and Darmstadt, with the **Homeopathic Headquarters** near to it. Through a subway between these two buildings is reached the **Midway Plaisance** part of the Exposition site—a narrow strip of land, seven-eighths of a mile in length, extending west from Jackson Park and connecting it with Washington Park. It contains 80 acres. In its territory are shown all the mercantile amusement features of the Fair, as to the various attractions of which the reader is referred to the detailed description given later in this guide. Continuing south the **Children's Building** is noticed, with **Puck Building** and the **White Star Building** in close proximity. Near by, and to the west, is the **Ducker Hospital**. More gardens cared for by the French Commission are inspected, and the visitor passes down the long esplanade on the east front of the **Horticultural Building**—dimensions, 250 by 998 feet. Floor area, 6.6 acres. Height of dome, 132 feet. Diameter of dome, 180 feet. Cost, \$300,000. Architect, W. L. B. Jenney, of Chicago. Material—2,500,000 feet of lumber, 1,138,338 pounds of iron. The plan is a central pavilion with two end pavilions, each connected with the center by front and rear curtains, forming two interior courts, each 88 by 270 feet. The courts are planted

with shrubs and orange and lemon trees. Under the dome are placed the tallest palms, bamboos, and tree ferns. Each pavilion has galleries, and in the galleries of the end pavilions are cafés. There are displays of flowers in all parts of the grounds, but particularly around the Horticultural Building and on the **Wooded Island**. Here is the **Rose Garden**, and more than 50,000 rose-bushes in it. Here also are every variety of flowering shrubs and trees, with aquatic plants along the lagoon shores. There will be a "procession" of flowers throughout the six months of the Fair, special attention being devoted to each season. The Fair opens in May with a million tulips in bloom around the Horticultural Building, and closes in October with a great chrysanthemum show. Inside the Horticultural Building the Fair opens with the greatest show of orchids ever seen. In the rear of the Horticultural Building are greenhouses, the official photographer's salesrooms (where souvenir photographs can be purchased), and a special building erected for the Department of Admissions and Collections. South of the Horticultural Building are the **Choral** and **Service** buildings. The Horticultural Building faces the center of the **Wooded Island**, contains 16 acres, and is devoted to floriculture and horticulture, except the extreme north end, where is the **Japan** exhibit. The Japan Government erected a permanent structure, the **Hooden or Peacock Palace**, a reproduction of a Japanese temple. It is in the midst of a Japanese garden. At the close of the Exposition both will be presented to the city of Chicago. On **Hunter's Island**, south of the **Wooded Island**, and connected with it by a bridge, are found the **Davy Crockett Log Cabin** and the **Australian Squatter's Hut**.

SIXTY-SECOND STREET ENTRANCE.

The visitor keeps south past the east front of the building for **Transportation**—dimensions, 256 by 960 feet. Floor area, 9.4 acres. Material—3,500,000 feet of lumber, 1,100,000 pounds of iron. Annex, 425 by 900 feet. Floor area, 9.2 acres. Cost of both, \$370,000. Architects, Adler & Sullivan, of Chicago. The cupola is 166 feet high, is exactly in the center of the building, and is reached by eight elevators, which form an exhibit. The



MACHINERY HALL.

main entrance is a great single arch, elaborately ornamented and treated in gold leaf. It is the feature of the building, and is called the "**Golden Door.**" The annex consists of one-story buildings, 64 feet wide, placed side by side. The Transportation exhibit includes every appliance and vehicle for carrying purposes, from a cash carrier to a balloon and from a baby wagon to a mogul engine.

The statues surrounding the Transportation Building consist of sixteen figures commemorative of inventors, eight of them placed at the north end, with a similar number at the south end of the building. On the front of the building, facing the lagoon, are four typical groups on each side of the "Golden Doorway." At the north end of the building is the outside exhibit of the Transportation Department. At the south end of the building the **Vanderbilt Railroad System** and the Wagner Palace Car Company make a special exhibit in a building of handsome design. The terminal depot of the Elevated Railway (South Side Elevated road) is on the left of the Annex. Near the Transportation Building, and between it and the Terminal Railway station, are to be found the cooling plant of the Hygeia Mineral Spring Company, the building and the exhibit of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ore Mining Company, and the Cold Storage and Ice Skating-Rink of the Hercules Iron Works.

To the east of the Transportation Building and facing the lagoon is the building for **Mines and Mining**—dimensions, 350 by 700 feet. Floor area, 8.7 acres. Cost, \$265,000. Architect, S. S. Beman, of Chicago. Material, 4,360,000 feet of lumber, 1,800,000 pounds of steel.

The main fronts are 65 feet from the ground to the cornice. The main central entrances are 90 feet to the apex of the pediment. The gallery is 60 feet wide, 25 feet from the main floor, and extends entirely around the building. The interior space inclosed is 630 feet long, 100 feet high in the center, and 47 feet high at the sides. This space is spanned by steel cantilever trusses supported on steel columns. The clear space in the center is 115 feet. The cantilever system as applied to roofs was never used on such a large scale before.

On the southwest corner of the Mines Building is a handsome restaurant, operated by Doctor Hayward, who held a similar conces-

sion at the Centennial Exposition. The visitor now comes to the **Central Terminal Railway station**, where all trains (except the Illinois Central and South Side Elevated roads) discharge and load their passengers. It is a handsome edifice erected from the plant of Mr. C. B. Atwood, and is modeled after the celebrated baths of Caracalla in Rome.

East of the Mines Building is that for **Electricity**—dimensions, 345 by 690 feet. Height of nave, 112 feet; width, 115 feet. The transept which crosses the nave is of the same dimensions. Height of the roof of the balance of the building, 62 feet. There are ten spires or towers and four domes, the two highest towers being 195 feet. Floor area, 9.7 acres. Cost, \$410,000. Architects, Van Brunt & Howe, of Kansas City. Material—5,000,000 feet of lumber and 1,100,000 pounds of structural steel. This building is especially designed for electrical illumination at night. The heroic statue of Franklin, by Rohl-Smith, occupies a niche in the hemicycle at the southern end.

The visitor is now facing the main basin and before him rises the grand golden dome of the **Administration Building**, which stands at the head of the basin, the queen of the Exposition buildings—dimensions, 262 feet square. Height of outer dome, 188 feet. Diameter of dome, 120 feet. The four pavilions are 82½ feet square and 74 feet high. The entrances are 50 feet high and 37 feet wide. At the base of the dome, 136 feet from the ground, is a promenade gallery 18 feet wide. Cost, \$550,000. Architect, Richard M. Hunt, of New York. Material—3,500,000 feet of lumber, 1,562,607 pounds of structural steel. Floor area, 4.2 acres.

This building is considered the gem of the grounds. It is most richly ornamented in bas-reliefs, frescoing, and sculpture. Around the base of the dome, on the corners of the pavilions, and at the entrances are groups of statuary emblematic of the arts and sciences. These groups are from twenty to thirty feet in height. The building contains the offices of the Exposition management, the press headquarters, the foreign department, the post office, bank, and information bureau.

The sculpture of the Administration Building is of the highest order, and was executed by Mr. Karl Bitter. The interior of the

dome was decorated by Mr. W. L. Dodge. In front of the Administration Building stands a beautiful statue of Columbus, modeled under the direction of Augustus St. Gaudens by Miss Lawrence; while facing the grand basin is the artistic and magnificent **MacMonnies Fountain**, with handsome electric fountains on either side.

Taking up the route from the Administration Building and traveling westward, the visitor finds the handsome and highly decorated **Machinery Hall**—dimensions, 492 by 846 feet. Height of roof trusses, 100 feet; width of span, 130 feet. Floor area, 17.5 acres. Annex, 490 by 550 feet. Floor area, 6.2 feet. Cost of both, \$1,200,000. Architects, Peabody and Stearns, of Boston. Material in both—10,500,000 feet of lumber, 11,000,000 pounds of structural steel.

The structure of the main building has the appearance of three trainhouses side by side. The tiers of roof trusses are built separately, and will be sold after the Fair for railroad trainhouses. In the nave formed by each span is an elevated traveling crane for moving machinery.

Adjoining Machinery Hall on the south are the pumping works, power house, and machine shops.

Pumping Works—Is 77 by 84 feet. The two pumps have a capacity of 40,000,000 gallons of water per day, which constitutes the main Exposition water supply.

Power House—Is 100 by 461 feet. Here are placed the engines for the 24,000 horse-power provided.

Machine Shop—Is 146 by 250 feet. A complete outfit of repairing tools and machines is furnished free as an exhibit. The machine shop, pump house, and power house cost \$85,000. South of the power house is the **Sawmill**—125 by 300 feet. Cost, \$35,000. Sawmills in operation as exhibits are shown here.

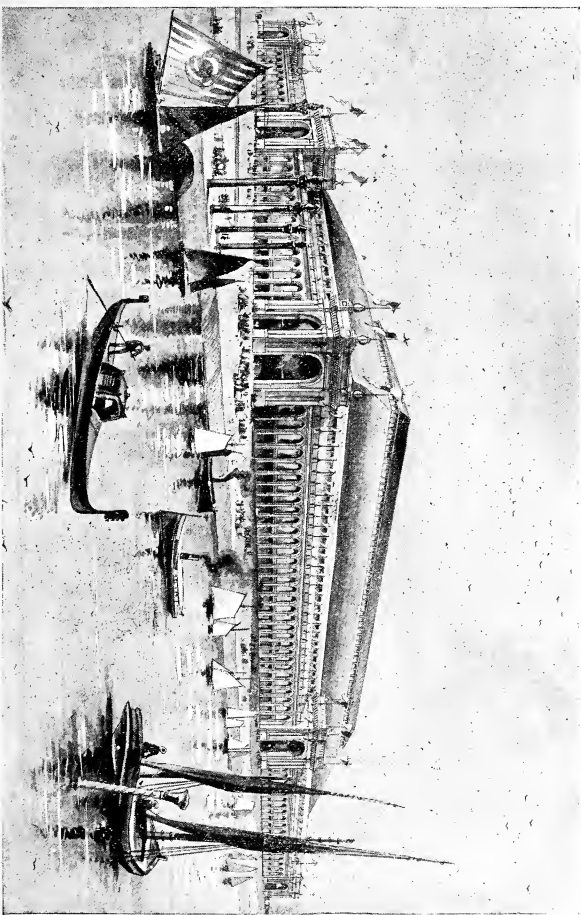
At the back of Machinery Hall is the **Machine Shop** and **Boiler House**, with an outside exhibit of machinery to the southward; and in the rear of these are exhibits of oil industries, a representation of a **Sawmill** and **Loggers' Camp** from the "Pineries" of Michigan. Then a handsome **Stock Pavilion**, behind the artistic **Colonnade**, is before the traveler, with a huge arena wherein to exhibit the prize-winning cattle. A station of

the Intramural Elevated road is here. Outside exhibits of Germany and of the Machinery Department are in close proximity, with a vast area of barns and sheds for the **Live Stock exhibit** filling up the grounds to the southward. The tourist turns eastward toward the lake and passes the exhibit of the French Bakery Co.; and the **Great White Horse Inn**, a reproduction of an old English inn at Ipswich, immortalized by Pickwick, and here used as a club or meeting-place for our cousin John Bull and his friends. On the visitor's left is an **exhibit of Windmills**, one, a replica of an old Dutch mill, being erected by and used as an exhibit for Blooker's Cocoa. Near by is the "**Old Times**" **Kentucky Log Cabin Distillery**, a huge log from Washington State used as a bar, and the interesting and artistic **exhibits of Tonquin, Saigon, and other French colonies**. Yet eastward, and the most interesting **Cliff Dwellers'** exhibit shows the relics and strongholds of the earliest dwellers on the American continent. **Dairy barns, car shops, and power house** of the Intramural road, with a **garbage crematory**, and various uninteresting but necessary buildings, occupy the extreme southeastern corner of the grounds. Retracing his steps the visitor finds the **Anthropological Building**—255 by 415—on his left, and on the other hand the **Forestry Building**—dimensions, 208 by 528 feet. Floor area, 2.6 acres. Cost, \$100,000. Material—2,400,000 feet of lumber.

No iron enters into the construction of this building, wooden pins being used instead of bolts and rods. It is entirely surrounded by a row of rustic columns of natural tree trunks with the bark on. Each State in the Union supplies three trees, typical of the timber of the State. Here is a station of the Intramural Railroad.

Close to the Forestry, and to the west, are realistic reproductions of the **Portals of Labna**, ruins of Uxmal, and other examples of Mexican Aztec architecture, with a **Dairy building** to the eastward—dimensions, 100 by 200 feet. Cost, \$30,000. Material—600,000 feet of lumber. Dairy tests, butter-making, etc., will be conducted here, and dairy machinery shown.

The Ethnographical exhibit of various aboriginal tribes is grouped all around. On the right is the **exhibit of the Shoe**



MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.

and Leather Trades, with an instructive and interesting collection of exhibits.

In the south pond here floats the old **Whaling Bark "Progress,"** with the **Viking Ship** near by (in a vessel like the latter, Lief, the son of Erik the Red, discovered America long before Columbus was born).

Going northward the exhibit of monster guns made by **Herr Krupp**, of Essen, Germany, is seen. In the loop of the Intramural Railroad, near the southern station of the line is the **Indian School**, and, above the visitor, on the rocky steep to the northward, stands a reproduction of the **Convent of La Rabida**, in Spain, where Columbus found shelter and whence he sailed to discover America. It is full of priceless relics of the discoverer. Near by the reproduced **Fleet of Columbus** is moored—the *Santa Maria*, *Pinta*, and *Nina*.

Crossing the bridge the richly decorated and sculptured **Agricultural Building** is at hand. Its dimensions are 500 by 800 feet. Height of cornice, 65 feet. Height of dome, 130 feet. Floor area, 15 acres. Annex, 300 by 550 feet. Floor area, 3.9 acres. Cost of both, \$620,000. Architects, McKim, Meade & White, of New York. Material—in main building, 7,500,000 feet of lumber and 2,000,000 pounds of structural iron; in Annex, 2,000,000 feet of lumber. In connection with this building is an assembly hall, 125 by 450 feet; seating capacity, 1,500. Cost, \$100,000.

This building is most richly ornamented, and is adorned with many groups of statuary of heroic size. The main entrance is 64 feet wide, and is adorned with Corinthian pillars 50 feet high and 5 feet in diameter. The rotunda is 100 feet in diameter, and is surmounted by a great glass dome. It is worthy of note in this connection that agriculture, and its kindred interests of forestry, dairy, and live stock, have exhibition space under roof of 69 acres, the buildings costing \$1,218,000. The Agricultural Building is connected with Machinery Hall by a colonnade.

On the lakeward side of the Agricultural Building a wide **Pier** stretches out 2,500 feet into Lake Michigan, and forms the principal landing-place for steamers. On the pier is the **Movable Sidewalk**, conveying passengers the length of the pier. Fare, 10 cents.

At this point the visitor's northerly route from the

PIER ENTRANCE

Presents one the finest views of the Exposition—the **Peristyle, Statue of the Republic, and Grand Central Court.** The center or axis of the court is formed by the water basin. Its foot is marked by the Peristyle, its head by the Administration Building. It is flanked on the north by the Manufactures, Electricity, and Mines buildings, and on the south by the Agriculture and Machinery buildings. The completed work presents a magnificent view by day and a gorgeous spectacle by night. The court will be elaborately illuminated with electricity. The architectural outlines of the buildings and the shore lines of the basin will be delineated in incandescent lights. Powerful search-lights will bathe the marble-like palaces in floods of ever-changing light, and the great electric fountains at the head of the basin will spout in iridescent deluges.

Taking up the route from the pier, there is first seen the **Peristyle**—the connecting structure between the Music Hall and the Casino, at the foot of the basin. It is 600 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 60 feet high. At its center is a grand archway, forming a portal from Lake Michigan to the Grand Central Court. This portal is dedicated to Columbus, and is inscribed with the names of the world's great explorers. Crowning it is a group of statuary emblematic of the progress of the world. The Peristyle bears forty-eight columns, representing the States and Territories. Each State's column bears its coat-of-arms and an emblematic statue. The cost of the Peristyle, with the Casino and Music Hall, is \$300,000. Architect, C. B. Atwood. It is richly ornamented with sculpture, and above it stands the magnificent Columbus Quadriga, by French & Potter.

Music Hall, at the north end of the Peristyle, is 140 by 260 feet. The audience hall will seat 2,000. An orchestra chorus of 420 is provided for. There are rooms for the orchestra and the prima donna.

Casino—dimensions are the same as the Music Hall, 140 by 260 feet. It contains restaurants, resting-rooms, and in part is controlled by the Bureau of Public Comfort.

In the landward corners of the Peristyle are two reproductions of the **Temple of Vesta** in ancient Rome, occupied as a candy store, and Walter M. Lowney & Co. Hence one of the finest views is to be had. Close to the Peristyle is the magnificent

Statue of the Republic, by Daniel C. French. The statue is 60 feet high, and stands on a pedestal 40 feet high at the entrance to the basin from Lake Michigan. The working model cost \$8,000; the completed statue, \$25,000.

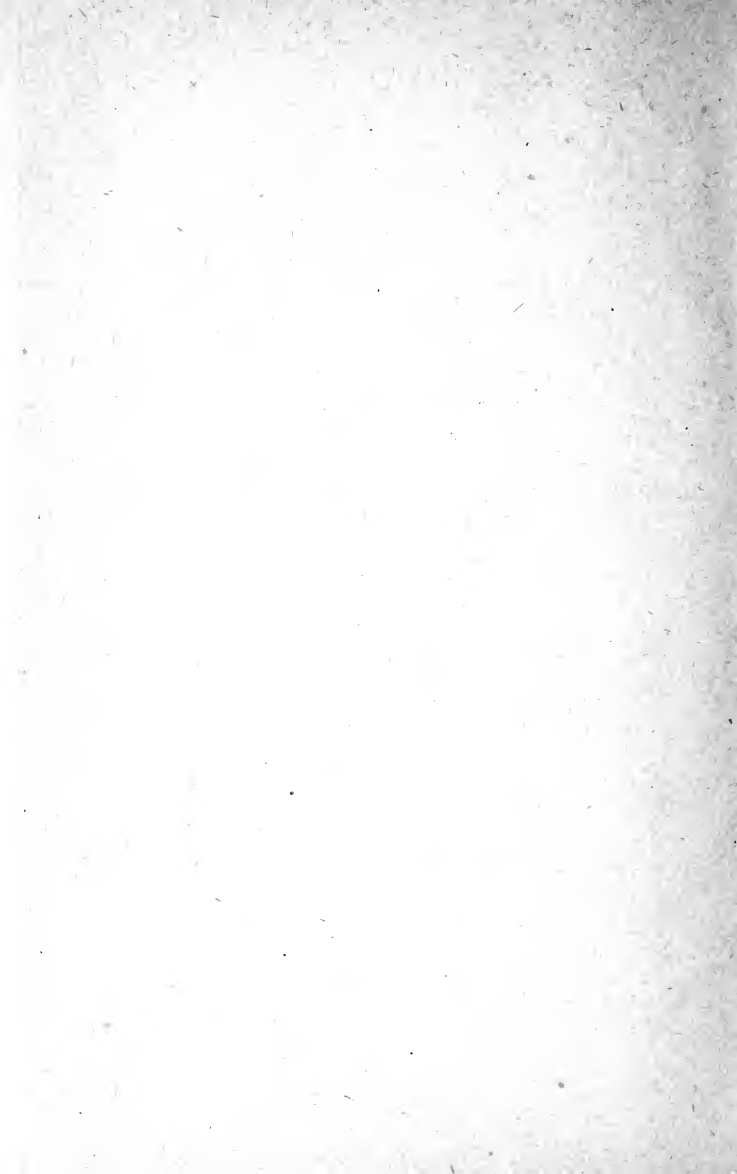
The Neptunes on rostral columns flanking the main basin are the work of Johannes Gelert. Passing by the Music Hall the handsome booth of Walter Baker & Co. is at the southeastern corner, and is in the shadow of the architectural leviathan of the world, the building for **Manufactures and Liberal Arts**—dimensions, 787 by 1,687 feet. Height of walls, 66 feet. Height of four center pavilions, 122 feet. Height of four corner pavilions, 97 feet. Height of roof over central hall, 245.6 feet. Height of roof truss over central hall, 212.9 feet. Height clear, from the floor, 202.9 feet. Span of truss, 382 feet. Span in the clear, 354 feet. Width of truss at base, 14 feet; at hip, 32 feet; at apex, 10 feet. Weight of truss, 300,000 pounds; with purlines, 400,000 pounds. Ground area of building, 30.47 acres. Floor area, including galleries, 44 acres. Cost, \$1,700,000. Material—17,000,000 feet of lumber, 12,000,000 pounds of steel in trusses of central hall, 2,000,000 pounds of iron in roof of nave. Architect, George B. Post, of New York. The domes are most artistically decorated by various artists and should be inspected.

The building is rectangular in form, and the interior is divided into a great central hall 380 by 1,280 feet, which is surrounded by a nave 107 feet wide. Both hall and nave have a 50-foot gallery extending entirely around them. This building is the largest in the world, and is the largest under roof ever erected. The largest building of the Paris Exposition of 1889 could be placed inside it, and the Eiffel Tower laid sideways on its top, and this without touching the roof. Its unequaled size makes it one of the architectural wonders of the world. It is three times larger than the Cathedral of St. Peter in Rome, and any church in Chicago could be placed in the vestibule of St. Peter's. It is four times larger than the old Roman Coliseum, which seated 80,000 persons. If the great pyra-

The Liberal Arts Building . .

Grand View Tower and Roof Promenade.

Is one of the most attractive features of the greatest building of the Exposition. A graceful open iron-work tower rises perpendicularly from the center of the main aisle (Columbia Avenue) to a height of 220 feet, passing directly through the center of the great corona of arc lights which illuminates the north end of the building. In the tower are four elevators for carrying passengers to a bridge extending to the roof promenade, which is an outside walk extending entirely around the highest point of the building, and from which can be had a series of views of the entire Exposition grounds, the lake clear to its Michigan shore, with the fleet of white-winged yachts gliding to and fro, and the steamers arriving and departing, all affording a panorama which can not be equaled elsewhere in the world. No one can do justice to the Exposition or get an adequate idea of the great Liberal Arts Building unless he takes a trip in these elevators. From the moment the elevators leave the ground, the passengers are treated to a constantly expanding picture of the interior of the immense building, until at their highest point the whole magnificent exhibit lies at their feet. Passing out of the elevators over a bridge spanning the space to the exit on the roof, the passengers can survey the spectacle inside the building at their leisure, and then going out on to the roof can stroll as the mood suggests, or (resting in the comfortable seats provided) drink in a panorama such as never before has been accorded to mortals. A dream of beauty indeed; a picture outrivaling the most soaring conception of artist or of poet.

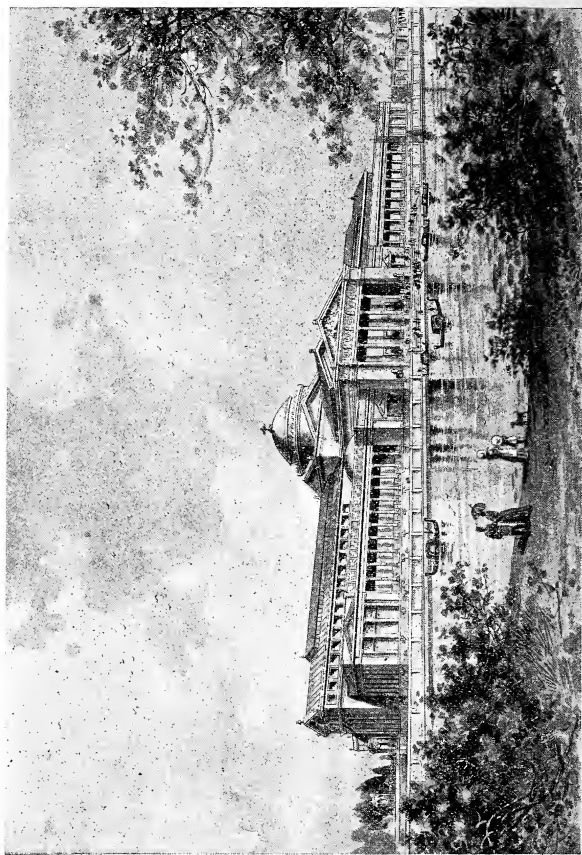


mid Cheops could be removed to Chicago, it could be piled up in this building with the galleries left from which to view the stone. The central hall, which is a single room without a supporting pillar under its roof, has in its floor a fraction less than eleven acres, and 75,000 persons can sit in this room, giving each one six square feet of space. By the same arrangement the entire building will seat 300,000 people. It is theoretically possible to mobilize the standing army of Russia under its roof. There are 7,000,000 feet of lumber in the floor, and it required 5 carloads of nails to fasten the 215 carloads of flooring to the joists. Six games of outdoor base-ball might be played simultaneously on this floor, and the ball batted from either field would insure the batsman a "home run." The Auditorium is the most notable building in Chicago, but twenty such buildings could be placed on this floor. There are 11 acres of skylights, and 40 carloads of glass in the roof. The iron and steel structure of this roof would build two Brooklyn bridges, while there is in it 1,400 tons more metal than in the Eads bridge at St. Louis. There are 22 main trusses in the roof of the central hall, and it required 600 flat-cars to bring them from the iron works to Chicago. These trusses are twice the size of the next largest in existence, which are 90 feet high and span 250 feet. The latter are in the Pennsylvania Railroad depot at Jersey City.

The lumber in the Manufactures Building represents 1,100 acres of average Michigan pine trees. The building is provided with 10,000 electric lights. Its aisles are laid off as streets, the principal being called Columbia Avenue and lighted by ornamental lamp-posts, bearing shielded arc lights. The dedication ceremonies were held here, when the building held over 250,000 persons.

A mere enumeration of its exhibits would fill a volume of gigantic proportions. Various small pavilions, booths, and buildings are located on its eastward face, that at the northern end being erected by Van Houten & Zoon. North of the Manufactures Building is a **Model Hospital**, and beyond is the building of the

United States Government—dimensions, 345 by 415 feet. Floor area, 6.1 acres. Cost, \$400,000. Material—4,000,000 feet of lumber, 1,800,000 pounds of iron. Designed by Government Architect Windrim. Height of dome, 236 feet. Diameter, 120 feet. The decorations are more than noticeable. The Government



ART PALACE.

exhibit includes exhibits by the Departments of War, State, Post Office, Treasury, Justice, Agriculture, Interior, the Fish Commission, National Museum, and the Smithsonian Institution. The Mint shows every coin made by the United States, and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing shows samples of the paper money.

A map of the United States 400 feet square is shown, made of plaster, and on a scale showing the exact curvature of the earth's surface, the height of mountains, etc. There is an exhibit of heavy guns and explosives and a daily battery drill on the Government Plaza between the building and the lake. The group of small buildings on the shores of the lagoon consist of a United States Weather Bureau, Life Saving Station, the Lighthouse exhibit, and a Naval Observatory. At the north end of the Government Plaza is a terminal depot of the Intramural Railroad. The visitor can then proceed toward the lake along the Naval Pier, where, on Lake Michigan, floats, or rather stands, the **Battle-ship "Illinois"**—an exact reproduction of a United States coast-line battle-ship. Dimensions—length, 348 feet; width, amidship, 69 feet 3 inches; from water-line to top of main deck, 12 feet; from water-line to top of "military mast," 76 feet. Designer, Frank W. Grogan. Cost, \$100,000.

The Government naval exhibit is made in the battle-ship, the ship being manned by a crew detailed by the Government, and the discipline and life on a man-of-war shown. On the berth-deck are exhibited the various appliances that make up a man-of-war outfit, including samples of clothing, provisions, and other supplies of the sailors. The vessel has a full battery of guns of the size and caliber of the actual ship. The guns are made of wood and covered in imitation of steel. All the uniforms of our sailors, from 1775 to 1848, are shown by janitors dressed in appropriate costumes.

NORTH PIER ENTRANCE.

Then the **North Pier**, a landing-place for smaller steamers, is close at hand, and the visitor next inspects "**Victoria House**," where our good cousin England keeps open house near by the element she so undoubtedly dominates. In close proximity are the buildings erected by foreign governments.

Foreign Participation.—The foreign nations and colonies which have determined to participate in the Exposition, and the

amounts of their appropriations, made or officially proposed, are the following:

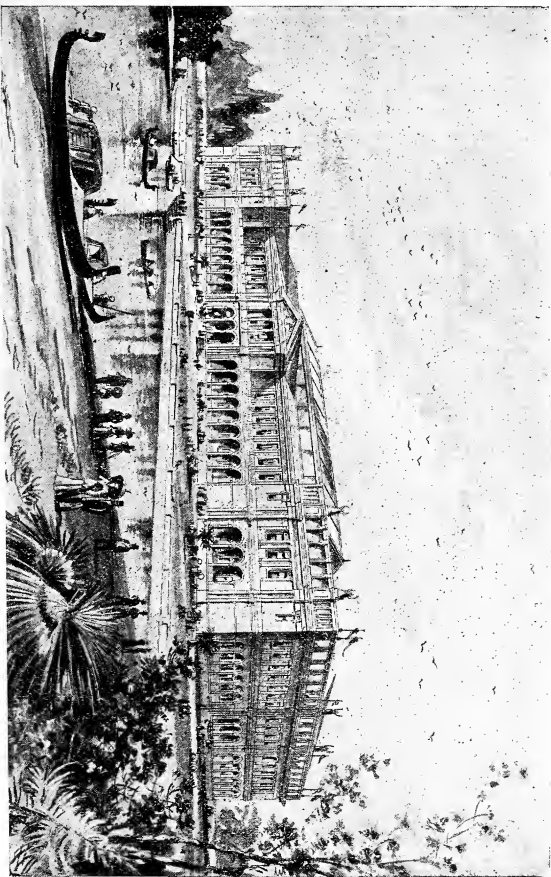
Argentine Republic..\$100,000	Guatemala\$120,000
Austria..... 149,100	Haiti 25 000
Barbados..... 6,000	Honduras..... 20,000
Bermuda..... 3,000	Jamaica 20 000
Bolivia..... 30,700	Japan 630,765
Brazil..... 600,000	Mexico 50,000
British Guiana... .. 25,000	New South Wales... 150,000
British Honduras.... 7,500	New Zealand..... 27,500
Canada 100,000	Nicaragua 30,000
Cape Colony..... 25,000	Norway 56,280
Ceylon..... 65,600	Orange Free State ... 7,500
Colombia 100,000	Paraguay 100,000
Costa Rica..... 150,000	Peru 125,000
Cuba 25,000	Salvador 12,000
Denmark..... 67,000	Spain..... 200,000
Dutch Guiana..... 10,000	Sweden 53,600
Dutch W. Indies 5,000	Tasmania 10,000
Ecuador 125,000	Trinidad..... 15,000
France..... 627,250	
Germany 809,200	
Great Britain..... 125,000	Total.....\$4,807,995

The following-named countries also participate: Algeria, Belgium, Danish West Indies, Egypt, French Guiana, Greece, Hawaii, India, Madagascar, Madeira, Malta, Mashonaland, Netherlands, Persia, Porto Rico, Queensland, Russia, San Domingo, Siam, South Australia, Transvaal, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Victoria.

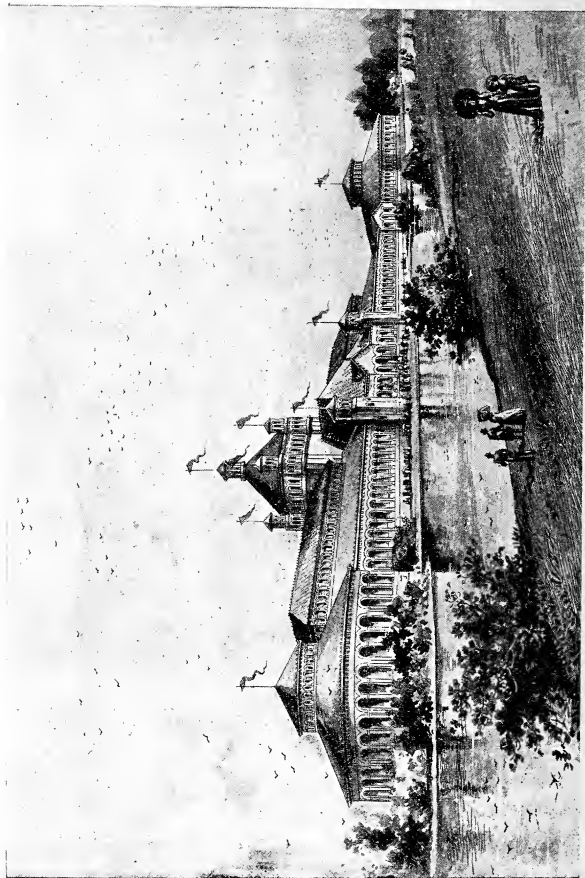
At a low estimate the total of the appropriation of foreign nations reaches \$8,000,000. Nearly all of the participating nations erect buildings in the Exposition grounds.

The tourist now reaches and explores the characteristic buildings erected by Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Colombia, Costa Rica, East Indies, France, Germany (a magnificent structure), Guatemala, Haiti, New South Wales, Nicaragua, Norway, Siam, Spain (whose architect reproduced La Lonja—The Lace Exchange—in Valence (built years before Columbus sailed), Sweden, Turkey, and Venezuela.

A Banquet Hall, New England Clambake, Polish Café, Swedish Restaurant, Café de Marine, and Japanese Teahouse are clustered around the **Fisheries Building**—dimensions, 165 by



WOMAN'S BUILDING.



THE FISHERIES BUILDING.

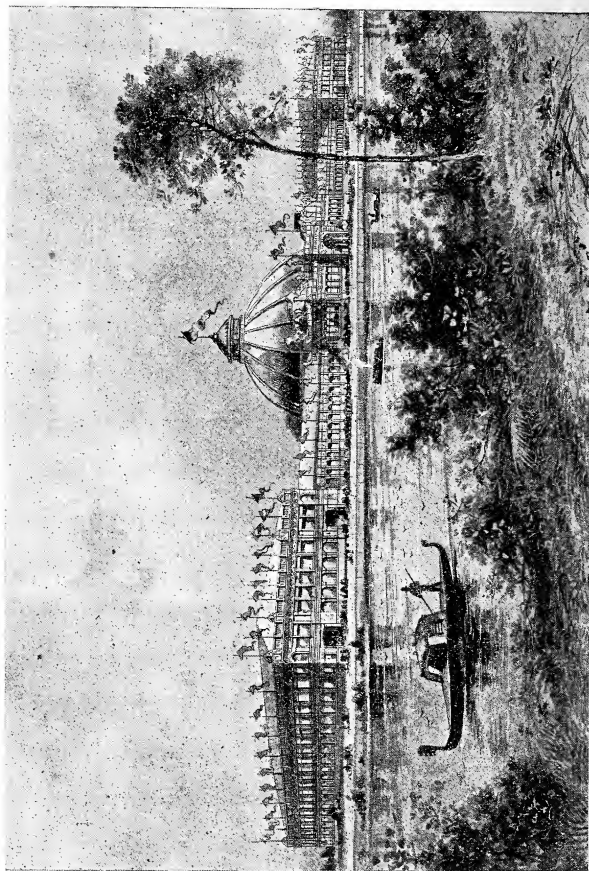
365 feet. The annexes, connected with the main building by arcades, are circular in form, and 135 feet in diameter. Total cost, \$225,000. Total floor area, 3.1 acres. Architect, Henry Ives Cobb, of Chicago. Material—2,000,000 feet of lumber, 600,000 pounds of structural iron.

The building is considered by many the handsomest on the grounds. In the main building is the general fisheries exhibit. In the west annex is the angling exhibit, and in the east is the aquaria. The glass fronts of the aquaria are 575 feet in length, and have 3,000 square feet of surface. The water capacity of the aquaria is 140,000 gallons. Salt water fish are shown in tanks of 40,000 gallons. The salt water is brought from the Atlantic Ocean, being condensed for shipment to one-fifth its bulk, and then restored at the tanks with fresh water.

Crossing the bridge and passing by the Illinois Building, the tourist reaches the remainder of the State buildings, which are clustered to the northward of the Art Palace. Lack of space prevents a detailed description.

The subjoined table shows the States and Territories participating and the amount contributed by each:

Alabama.....	\$ 50,000	Nebraska.....	\$ 50,000
Arizona.....	30,000	New Hampshire . . .	50,000
Arkansas	60,000	New Jersey	130,000
California.....	500,000	New Mexico.....	42,000
Colorado.....	100,000	New York.....	600,000
Connecticut.....	50,000	North Carolina.....	36,000
Delaware.....	25,000	North Dakota.....	62,500
Florida.....	100,000	Ohio.....	100,000
Georgia.....	100,000	Oregon.....	100,000
Idaho.....	50,000	Pennsylvania.....	300,000
Illinois.....	800,000	Rhode Island.....	50,000
Indiana.....	140,000	South Dakota.....	80,000
Iowa.....	130,000	Texas.....	40,000
Kansas.....	65,000	Utah.....	50,000
Kentucky.....	100,000	Vermont.....	30,000
Louisiana.....	50,000	Virginia.....	40,000
Maine	132,000	Washington.....	150,000
Maryland.....	60,000	West Virginia.....	60,000
Massachusetts.....	175 000	Wisconsin	165,000
Michigan.....	100,000	Wyoming.....	30,000
Minnesota.....	150,000		
Missouri.....	150,000		
Montana.....	100,000		
		Total.....	\$5,382,500



HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

Midway Plaisance.

The Midway Plaisance is a tract lying between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, extending east and west, the eastern end being beside the Woman's Building. It is 600 feet wide and is approximately one mile in length. Never since construction work ceased on the Tower of Babel has such a confusion of tongues been brought together. On each side runs a twenty-five foot passageway, used for fire and police runs, and also for supplying the various villages, etc., with supplies during the night. The extreme eastern end of the Midway Plaisance is entered by a subway running under the viaduct over Stony Island Avenue. On the extreme southern edge runs what is known as the Barre Sliding Railway. It is a French invention, and was first given a practical demonstration before the public in the Paris Exposition of 1889. It is an elevated road, the cars having no wheels. The rail is eight inches wide, the substitute for the wheel being a shoe which sets over the side of the rail, and is practically water-tight. Immediately behind each shoe is a pipe connection, in which is water under a pressure of about 150 pounds. This water is forced under the shoe and produces a film which raises the entire train about one-sixteenth of an inch from the rail. Connected with every second car is a turbine motor, which gets its water-power from the same source as does the pipe connecting with the shoe. The power is delivered from a main pipe extending the extreme length of the road, and lying under the track in sections of fifty feet; that is, the application power is changed at every interval of that distance. The speed claimed by the inventors is 120 to 160 miles per hour. A speed of about 100 miles an hour has been demonstrated on a track less than one-third of a mile long. On entering the Midway Plaisance, immediately on the right is a *Model Workingman's Home*, with a Fire and Guard Station in the rear and the exhibit and storehouse of the *Diamond Match Company* to the westward. Close by, in an artistic building, is the *International Dress and Costume Company's* exhibit, where some fifty types of female beauty from various countries, dressed in attractive national costumes, are exhibited. (Admission 25 cents.) South of this exhibit is the exhibit of the *Irish Industries*, under the patronage of the Countess of Aberdeen.

There is in connection with this a reproduction of the ruins of Donegal Castle, making habitable such rooms as may be possible without destroying the historical beauty of the ruins. The purpose is to demonstrate the progress of the cottage industries of Ireland, and introduce something of a similar nature for the benefit of the poorer classes in this country.

Immediately next to this, on the left, is the office of the Adams Express Company. The visitor then passes under the tracks of the Illinois Central Railroad, by means of a subway, and finds on his right the building erected by the *Libbey Glass Company*, of *Toledo, Ohio*. This company demonstrates in all of its ramifications the productions of American glassware, except window and plate glass. They erect a plant costing \$75,000 and have at work, day and night, if necessary, sixty to seventy-five of the best glass cutters from their Toledo and Findlay factories. The Libbey Glass Company feels under great obligations to the Glass Cutters' Union for granting its permission to have men work during the summer season, in which time it is contrary to the rules of the union to permit men to do any work whatever. Glass enters largely into the construction of this building, which contains a sixteen-pit furnace, cutting, etching, engraving, and decorating shapes, and also a mammoth display of glassware. The Libbey Glass Company has as many prominent points as possible of their building covered with whole prisms of cut glass, the object being that it will glitter in the sunlight by day and from the electric lights which shine in the interior of the prisms at night. Opposite the exhibit of the Libbey Glass Company, in a handsome building, is located the *Venice Murano Glass Company*, who manufacture the beautifully tinted glass of Murano, and exhibit all the methods and appliances used in this famed manufactory. Next to the Venice Murano Company is *Hagenbeck's Animal Show*. This is an exhibit which comes from Germany, and shows the ability of man to so domesticate the wild animals that they will live continually with the naturally tame animals with which the masses are familiar. Mr. Hagenbeck has a trained troupe of from sixty to ninety animals, including lions, tigers, dogs, cattle, horses, elephants, etc., at play about the cage. They go through many and almost incredible athletic performances. Mr. Hagenbeck is recognized

all over Europe as preëminently the leader of man in the domestication of wild animals. Opposite Hagenbeck's animal show and to the north is the *Irish Village*, under the patronage of the Irish Industrial Association and Mrs. Ernest Hart.

The Irish Village is typical of the modern Irish town. Here the village industries exactly as carried on at home are shown. The houses are constructed chiefly of mud covered with plaster, and cost about \$2,000. A fac-simile of the cloister of Muckross Abbey, showing the picturesque ruin as it is to-day, is seen. Beyond it is found the market square with its stone Celtic cross. The *Japanese Bazaar* is located next to the Irish Village. This covers a space of about 225 square feet, and exhibits the Japanese, their customs, and merchandise. Passing under the Madison Avenue Viaduct, the visitor passes westward and finds the *settlement of Dutch Java and the South Sea Islands* on each side of the Midway Plaisance.

The Dutch Settlement is a practical demonstration of the people, their habits, customs, mode of living, and also the merchandise produced by the people of the South Sea Islands, including the Fijis, Samoan, the Philippines, Solomon Islands, and Java, Borneo, and the Polynesian Archipelago. Upon this tract are sold many of the novelties produced by the people of the islands, and there are also given performances showing the various modes of entertainment peculiar to these natives, including music by a "gamelang" or Javanese band.

Natatorium.—West of the Dutch Settlement, upon the south side of the Plaisance, is located a Natatorium. This is a building 190 by 250 feet, and in connection with the Natatorium is a Viennese Café and Bakery. This concession is operated by Mr. L. J. Kadish, formerly one of the park commissioners of Lincoln Park, this city, and a gentleman to whom Chicago is indebted for its now famous bear-pits.

Panorama of the Bernese Alps.—Immediately west of the Natatorium is a magnificent panorama of the Bernese Alps. This is one of the two panoramas permitted on the Plaisance, the exception being made in these cases on account of the fact that a panorama of the scenery of the countries from which they come is equivalent to an exhibition of the manufactured products of the average European country.

German Village.—To the west of the Dutch Settlement, upon the north side of the Plaisance, is located the German Village. The grantees of this concession have erected structures necessary for a German village of the present time, and in connection therewith a German town of mediæval times. They have representations of the houses of the upper Bavarian mountains, the houses of the Black Forest, the Hessian and Altenburg house of the Silesian Bauren (*i.e.*, peasants), representing the middle Germans, the Westphalien Hof, the Lower Saxons, the Hallighaus, the Friesen, and the house from the Spreewald and Niederdeutsche. All of the above-mentioned houses are combined in a village. In the various houses are installed original household furniture, so characteristic as to be readily distinguished as belonging to particular tribes the characteristics of which it is intended to show. There is also in connection with this attraction a German ethnological museum under the management of Dr. Ulric Jahn, of Berlin.

Turkish Village.—The next attraction on the left is a Turkish Village. This consists of a reproduction of one of the old streets of Stamboul and also of one of the prominent squares in the same street. In connection with this are displayed the manufactures of Turkey in Europe, Turkey in Asia, including Syria. There are also shown the typical dances, etc., and other customs and entertainments which are peculiar to the country. Introduced in this is a Minaret Tower, from which the "Muezzin Call to Prayer" is heard daily. The grantee of this concession brings over about 200 natives.

Many interesting features are shown, among which is a silver bed owned by one of the former Sultans of Turkey, and which, it is reported, weighs two tons and is composed of 2,000 pieces; also an immense Turkish tent, formerly owned by one of the Shahs of Persia and used by him in going upon trips through the country. The tent is composed almost entirely of elegant embroidery, and is considered one of the features of great novelty in the Constantinople house of the firm having this concession.

The visitor now passes under the Woodlawn Avenue Viaduct and comes to the

Moorish Palace.—Next beyond the Turkish Village, upon the

left, is the Moorish Palace. This building is in design after the style of old Moorish temples, the remains of which are still found in some portions of Spain and Northern Africa. Introduced into this building are various novelties in the line of illusions, camera obscura, etc.

There is also a restaurant in connection with this feature, capable of seating from 500 to 1,000 people.

One of the great attractions in this building is the exhibit of \$1,000,000 in gold coins, arranged so that visitors can go through the building and, without inconvenience to themselves, view this mass of gold, which weighs approximately two tons and occupies a space of about two cubic yards.

Opposite the Moorish Palace is a Lecture Hall, where Mr. Eadweard Muybridge lectures and exhibits the *Zoopraxiscope*, illustrating the science of animal motion. Close by is a *Persian Concession*, full of interesting and rare wares. Near this is a model of the celebrated Eiffel Tower, which was the center of attraction at the Paris Exposition in 1889. The visitor then enters the *Street in Cairo*, immediately across from the Moorish Palace. This street consists of the reproduction of the old and historical buildings of the old Egyptian city, and in said buildings are installed such shops and other curiosities as are peculiar thereto.

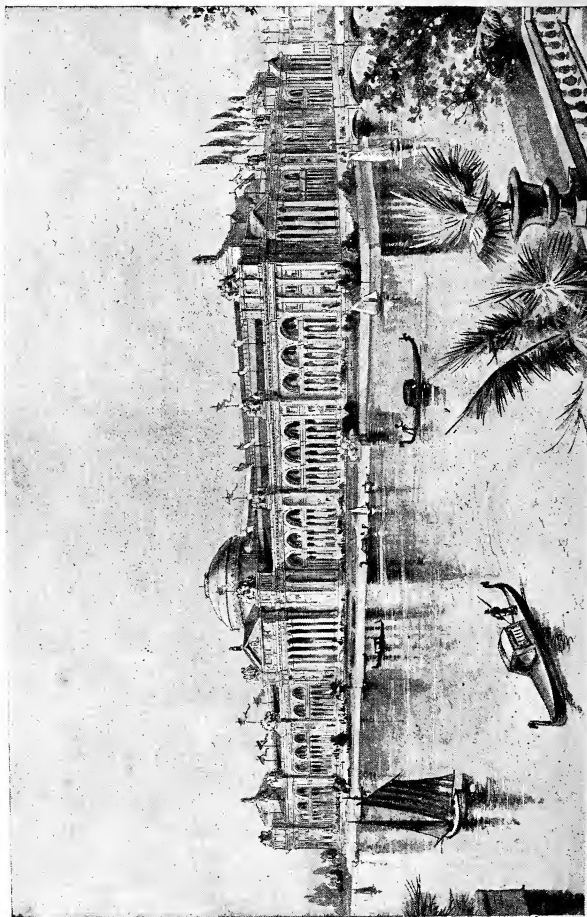
There are also introduced mosques and dancing-halls, that the visitors may familiarize themselves with both the religious and amusing customs of these people.

Many attractions found only in Arabia and the Soudan are introduced into this section, it being the representative district from these two territories, as well as Egypt proper.

Many famous curiosities from the museums in Cairo and Alexandria are on exhibition in a special museum installed in this attraction.

The *Temple of Luxor*, which stood near "Hundred-gated Thebes" in Egypt, is here reproduced, with sarcophagi, obelisks, and appropriate images of Apis, Ra, and Ti.

Ferris Wheel.—Immediately opposite this feature, and in the center of the avenue extending the length of the Plaisance, is located what is known as the "Ferris Wheel." This attraction is



AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

a wheel 250 feet in diameter, swung on an axle, the largest steel casting ever prepared, and made by the Bethlehem Iron Works, which rests upon towers 135 feet high. Hung from it at different points on the perimeter are cars similar in character to those used in elevators, the lowest car resting on the ground as the people get into it. The wheel is then started in motion and the people make the complete circuit of 250 feet.

The weight of this entire revolving mass is 2,300 tons, it being the largest moving mass ever erected.

Ice Railway.—Opposite this wheel, and upon the left-hand side of the Plaisance, is constructed an ice railway. The manner in which this is accomplished is by the introduction of ice machinery and refrigeration upon the slide and the accumulation of ice thereon. This is a practical winter exhibit during the entire summer months. It can be constructed to stand, during the continuation of the Exposition, without any visible effect of the beaming sun, which must necessarily shine upon it during the greater portion of each day.

Close by the Ferris Wheel is a handsome *Vienna Café*, with a French Cider Press, wherein cider is made in view of the visitors and is served by handsomely dressed young ladies. Near this, in an ornamented and handsome building, Mr. Spiridon exhibits a rare and valuable model of *St. Peter's Cathedral in Rome*, with other and well-executed models. This particular attraction is not only artistic but interesting. A Fire and Guard Station is here placed for the protection of visitors and buildings. Near by an *Indian Bazaar* dispenses its curious and valuable wares.

Tunisian and Algerian Section.—Immediately next to the Street in Cairo, and upon the right-hand side of the Plaisance, is a Tunisian and Algerian section. In this are introduced such features as are peculiar to the countries which the name of the section designates.

The nature of this attraction shows less the result of European education and contact than any of the other sections heretofore referred to. It is the purpose to introduce the typical people of Northern Africa, and show them as they naturally live in their own country. The minaret feature is also introduced here.

As this country is inhabited by independent tribes, which, to a

certain extent, do not recognize any ruler, the same are represented, each one having its own chief or sheik. The various amusements peculiar to this country are also introduced.

The natural merchandise which is produced by these people is on sale, and its manufacture demonstrated by a number of artisans at work.

Volcano of Kilauea.—Immediately opposite this location is the Panorama of the Volcano of Kilauea, in Hawaii. This volcano is supposed to contain the greatest crater in existence. The people operating this concession take the visitor to an island within the sea of fire in the crater, and there show him the surrounding country. The background will be a panorama of the natural scenery which surrounds the volcano, and in the immediate foreground will be what appears to be a boiling sea of fire. In order to secure this effect there are introduced such mechanical and electrical effects as are known only to those well versed in the secrets of theatrical presentation.

In front of the building is a fine statue of "Pele," the Hawaiian Goddess of Fire.

Austrian Village.—Opposite the last-named feature is an Austrian village. This represents a section of a street in Old Vienna, known as Der Graben. The nature of this concession is similar to that of the German village heretofore referred to.

In an ornamented building near by a *Chinese Building and Theater* with a Joss-house is located; it is operated by, and peopled with, genuine residents of the "Flowery Kingdom." As Chinese plays last for several years the theatrically disposed visitor will here be able to take his fill.

Captive Balloon.—The next attraction beyond this is a captive balloon, operated under the direction of Henry La Chambre. The balloon has a capacity of carrying from twelve to twenty people to the height of 1,493 feet.

Dahomey Village.—The settlement of Dahomeyans, consisting of some sixty natives of both sexes, with the chief or king, is here located upon the Plaisance. The collection of huts built in distinctly Dahomeyan style is surmounted by two lofty stands, upon which are perched sentinel warriors. These people perform their various dances with the war cry accompaniment.

Lapland Village.—A Village of Laplanders under the direction of Mr. Emil Arner, Salina, Kan., is also located on the Plaisance. These natives of the far and Frozen North are well worth inspection.

Hungarian Orpheum and Café.—The Hungarian Orpheum and Café occupies an advantageous place on the Plaisance on the left hand of the central passage-way.

An attractive restaurant is in operation, with a Hungarian gypsy band, and visitors are waited upon by Hungarian girls in their bright national costumes.

On the right hand of the central passage-way is located the last concession on the Plaisance.

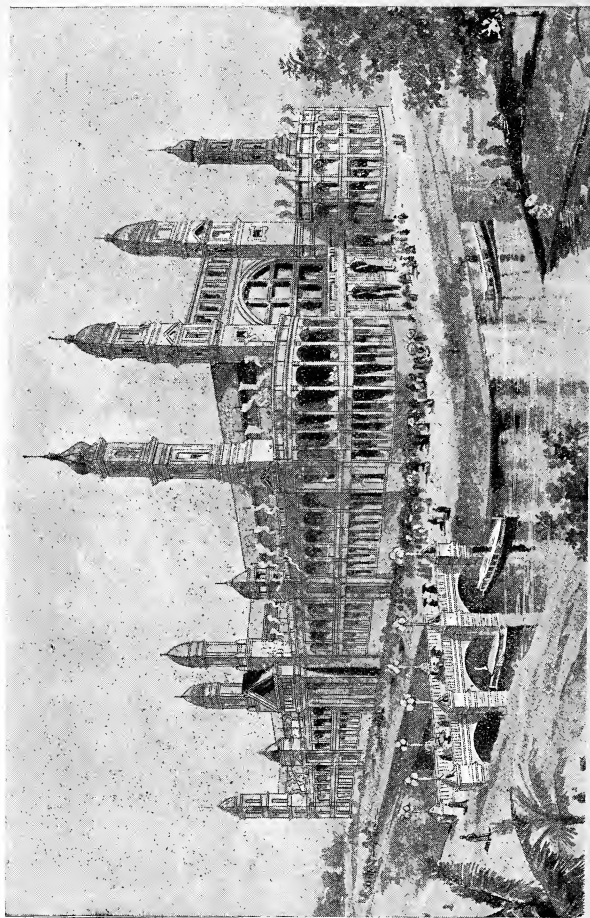
The Blue Grotto of Capri.—A beautiful reproduction of the celebrated grotto on the Island of Capri, so celebrated as the favorite residence of the dissolute Roman Emperor Tiberius, is reproduced on the Plaisance, and the last attraction is the *Nursery Exhibit*. Upon the end of the Plaisance, and as the final exhibit, there are about five acres devoted entirely to a nursery exhibit. This is not a nursery exhibit in the ordinary sense of the term, but practically a flower garden devoted to nursery exhibits in their highest development. It is intended to show to the visitors what can be done in the way of an exhibit of this kind, and also to impress upon them not only the necessity, but the beauty, of having a proper floral display in connection with a great outlay of shrubbery, etc.

The visitor can then proceed to the city by Cottage Grove cable cars, which pass this exit from the Plaisance.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Admission Fee.—Fifty cents during the Exposition, from May 1 to October 30, 1893. The grounds open at 8 A. M. and close, except on special *fete* nights, at 7 P. M. On the Midway Plaisance a charge averaging 25 cents each is made for admission to the various attractions.

Area of Buildings.—The total exhibition area under roof of all the buildings erected by the Exposition Company is 199.9 acres. Of this, about 50 acres are in galleries and 40 acres in the live-stock sheds.



ELECTRICAL BUILDING.

Area of the Grounds—633 acres. Of this, 80 acres are in the Midway Plaisance and 553 acres in Jackson Park. There are available for buildings 556 acres, there being 77 acres in the wooded island and the interior water-ways.

Banking at the Fair.—The directors of the Exposition, having in view the convenience of exhibitors, employes, and visitors at the Fair, have granted a concession to the Chemical National Bank, of 85 Dearborn Street, Chicago, to operate a branch of their institution in the Administration Building, at the World's Fair grounds, under the presidency of Mr. J. O. Curry and with Messrs. E. C. Veasey, A. T. Ewing, and G. E. Hopkins, as first and second vice-presidents and assistant cashier respectively. The utility of this concession will speedily be realized by the multitudes visiting the Fair grounds. An Austrian bank is also operated in the Austrian village on the Midway Plaisance.

Board of Architects.—Robert M. Hunt, Administration Building; W. L. B. Jenney, Horticulture Building; McKim, Mead & White, Agriculture Building; Adler & Sullivan, Transportation Building; George B. Post, Manufactures Building; Henry Ives Cobb, Fisheries Building; Peabody & Stearns, Machinery Building; S. S. Beman, Mines and Mining Building; Van Brunt & Howe, Electricity Building. C. B. Atwood, Designer-in-Chief of the Construction Department, is the architect of the Peristyle, Music Hall, and Casino, the Fine Arts, Forestry, and Dairy buildings. Miss Sophia G. Hayden is architect of the Woman's Building.

Boats.—The interior waterways of the grounds are equipped with speedy small boats for pleasure and transportation purposes. The boats are propelled by electric power. Every principal building on the grounds can be reached by water, and there is an ornamental landing for each. Gondolas are also in operation on the lagoons, while steam launches run into the main basin and along the lake front of the Exposition. The finest views of the Fair are to be had from the water, and this trip should certainly be taken.

Building Material.—In the erection of the Exposition buildings it is estimated 75,000,000 feet of lumber are required. This represents 5,000 acres of standing trees. The structural iron and steel required is 20,000 tons.

Buildings to be Removed.—All the buildings on the grounds will be removed from the park within six months after the close of the Exposition, except the Japan Building and Art Palace.

Cleansing Works.—In the extreme southeast corner of the grounds, for chemically purifying sewage. See "Sewerage."

Columbian Guards.—A military organization under the control and direction of the Exposition Company, and having no connection with the city police department. The guards are under command of Col. Edmund Rice, U. S. Army, whose title in the guards is commandant. The guards do police and fire-patrol duty inside the grounds. The force increases in number as the construction work progresses. In June, 1892, it numbered about 250 men. In May, 1893, it will probably number 2,000 men.

Conveyances Inside the Grounds.—All vehicular traffic inside the Fair grounds being prohibited, the invalid and weary can be transported around the Fair and, what is more important, into the principal buildings by the wheel chairs of the Columbia Company. The attendants are uniformed and act as guides, and the rates are very moderate and reasonable.

Cost of Exposition.—The total cost of the Exposition to its close, and the winding up of its affairs, is estimated at \$22,000,000. The cost of the buildings is estimated at \$8,000,000.

Dedication Ceremonies occurred October 21, 1892, the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. The exercises continued for three days, beginning October 19th and closing on the night of the 21st with a grand ball. The dedication ceremonies proper were held in the Manufactures Building, which was arranged to seat 125,000 people.

Electricity.—Seventeen thousand horse-power for electric lighting is provided for the Exposition. This is three times the electric lighting power in use in Chicago, and ten times that provided for the Paris Exhibition of 1889. There is 9,000 horse-power for incandescent lights, 5,000 for arc lights, and 3,000 for machinery power. This supplies 93,000 incandescent lights and 5,000 arc lights. The buildings provided with electric power are: Mines, Electricity, Agriculture, Transportation, and Manufactures. The electric plant cost \$1,000,000.

Fire Department.—A complete and very efficient Fire De-

partment, with ample appliances, and under the control of the city authorities, is stationed upon the Exposition grounds. The fire boat "Fire Queen" patrols the lagoon, and alarm boxes are distributed all over the grounds. The Columbian Guards are trained as firemen, and every building has a complete system of fire precautions—hose, extinguishers, and buckets—in store. The City Fire Department is also at the call of the Exposition authorities.

Fountains.—The grand fountain stands at the head of the basin, immediately in front of the Administration Building. It was made in Paris by Mr. F. MacMonnies, at a cost of \$50,000. It is 150 feet in diameter. Its waters are illuminated by electricity. There are two electrical fountains, fifty feet in diameter, and two smaller fountains in front of the Fine Arts Building.

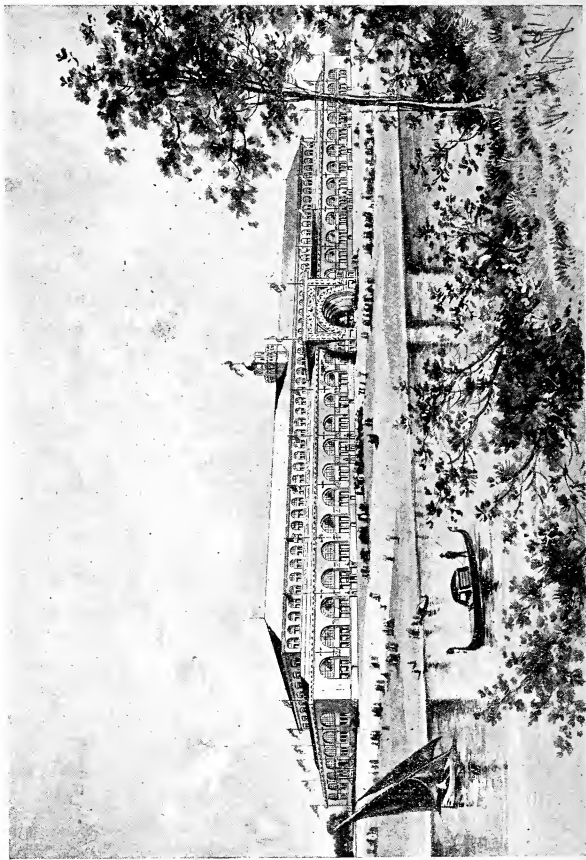
Grading and Dredging.—In this preparatory work about 1,200,000 cubic yards of earth were handled. The work began in February, 1891, and was finished the following July. Cost, \$495,000. The ground was originally a series of sand ridges, covered with scrub-oak trees.

Guides.—Two hundred and fifty members of the Columbian Guard have been enrolled for the special duty of serving as guides to visitors. Parties of not more than five visitors are charged 50 cents per hour; above five, 75 cents per hour. There are twenty-five women guides for ladies. Applications to the Bureau of Public Comfort, the Woman's Building, or the various fire and guard stations will secure the services of a guide.

Highest Point on the Grounds, the top of the flagstaff on the Illinois Building, 309 $\frac{3}{4}$ feet. The dome of this building is 237 $\frac{3}{4}$ feet high. The highest dome on the grounds is that of the Administration Building, 277 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Hospital Service.—An efficient medical staff is at the call of the Columbian Guards, and several casualty hospitals are distributed through the grounds. A hospital launch patrols the lagoon, and every arrangement is made for the comfort of sick visitors.

Interior Water-ways include eight divisions of water within the grounds, connecting with one another. The "basin" extends east from the Administration Building to Lake Michigan. It con-



TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

tains $10\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The "south canal"— $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres—extends south from the head of the basin. The "north canal"— $3\frac{1}{4}$ acres—extends north from the head of the basin. The lagoon around the Wooded Island contains 23 acres. The lagoon north of the island, running to Lake Michigan, contains $3\frac{4}{5}$ acres. The lagoon south of the Agricultural Building contains $8\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The lake south of the Fine Arts Building, $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The pond in the north part of the grounds contains $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Total area of interior water-ways, 61 acres.

Intramural Elevated Railway.—Encircling the Fair grounds is an elevated railway operated by electricity, which starts from a loop near the Fisheries Building, runs at the back of the various State buildings, connects with the South Side Elevated road on the roof of the annex to the Transportation Building, and with the other railroads at the Terminal Railway Station; it then runs by the Colonnade at the back of Machinery Hall and continues to the southeast corner of the grounds, with a station at the Forestry Building and a terminal station and loop near the Convent of La Rabida. Excellent views of the grounds are obtained on this line. Fare, 10 cents.

Medical and Surgical Bureau.—A model hospital, fully equipped, is in operation, where visitors and employes requiring treatment are given the best. The hospital building is near the Sixty-second Street entrance. The bureau is in charge of Dr. J. E. Owens, medical director, with Drs. Norton R. Yeager, S. C. Plummer, G. P. Marquis, and W. H. Allport in active charge.

The Midway Plaisance. See *ante* page 195.

Officers of the World's Columbian Commission.—President, Thomas W. Palmer; Secretary, John T. Dickinson; Director-General, Geo. R. Davis.

DEPARTMENT CHIEFS.—Agriculture, W. I. Buchanan; Horticulture, John M. Samuels; Live Stock, Eber W. Cottrell; Fish and Fisheries, John W. Collins; Mines and Mining, F. J. V. Skiff; Machinery, L. W. Robinson; Transportation, W. A. Smith; Manufactures, James Allison; Electricity, John P. Barrett; Fine Arts, Halsey C. Ives; Liberal Arts, S. H. Peabody; Ethnology, F. W. Putnam; Forestry, W. I. Buchanan; Publicity and Promotion, Moses P. Handy; Foreign Affairs, Walker Fearn;

Secretary of Installation, Joseph Hirst; Traffic Manager, W. H. Holcomb.

President of the Board of Lady Managers, Mrs. Bertha M. H. Palmer; Secretary, Mrs. Susan Gale Cook.

Officers of the World's Columbian Exposition.—President, H. N. Higinbotham; First Vice-President, Ferd. W. Peck; Second Vice-President, R. A. Waller; Secretary, H. O. Edmonds; Treasurer, A. F. Seeberger; Auditor, Wm. K. Ackerman; Chief of Construction, D. H. Burnham.

Exposition Offices, Administration Building.

Police and Detective Force.—Under the control of Colonel Rice, every necessary precaution has been taken for the protection of visitors. Detectives from every country and large city are upon the grounds. Information regarding a robbery can be given to one of the Columbian Guards, and will be telephoned by him all over the grounds. A special building has been fitted up as a Police Court, so that speedy justice can be meted out to all offenders.

Power.—Twenty-four thousand horse-power of steam is provided for the Exposition. The engines are in the power-house outside of Machinery Hall, and one of them is about twice the size and power of the celebrated Corliss engine. Oil is used for fuel. The boilers present a solid bank 600 feet long. Of the 24,000 horse-power, 17,000 is provided for electricity.

Restaurants.—During the Exposition there are restaurants and dining-rooms in all the main buildings. There is a dairy lunch in the Dairy Building, and a railroad lunch counter in the Transportation Building. There are six restaurant buildings on the esplanade facing the Manufactures Building on the lake shore. The capacity of the restaurants is about 30,000 persons per hour.

Sewerage.—The rain-water from the roofs is conducted by one system of underground pipes into the interior water-ways. The flood water from the ground is conducted by another system of pipes into Lake Michigan. The sewage proper is forced by hydraulic pressure through a third system of pipes to the cleansing works at the extreme southeast corner of the grounds. Here it is precipitated into tanks, where it is purified by a chemical process, and the solids are pressed into cakes and burned under the boilers.

This sewage system is on a scale sufficiently large for a city of 600,000 population, and constitutes an exhibit in itself.

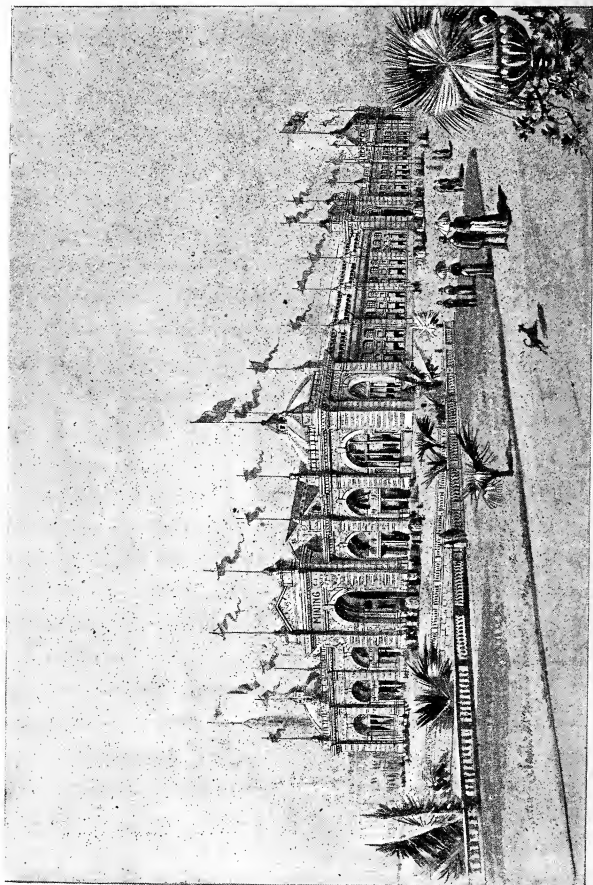
Staff.—A composition of plaster, cement, and hemp, or similar fiber. All the Exposition buildings and many of the State buildings are covered with staff. It is lighter than wood, is fire-proof, waterproof, and, if kept painted, will last many years. The architectural and sculptural designs in the covering of the buildings are first modeled in clay, from which model molds are made, and the staff covering is then cast very much as iron is cast. Staff has been used for more than one hundred years as a covering for buildings, notably in South America. The amount of this work on the main Exposition buildings is equal to the covering of one wall of a four-story building fifteen miles long.

Stock Exhibit.—In the extreme south part of the grounds. The buildings provided are sheds, covering forty acres; a pavilion, 280 by 440 feet, containing a show ring and amphitheater for spectators; and three buildings for special animals and exhibits, each building being 65 by 200 feet. The total cost of the building or live stock is \$335,000.

Statuary.

Throughout the grounds and buildings there are forty-eight sculptural groups, and 103 distinct features, all of heroic size, and the work of the sculptors, Daniel C. French, Carl Rohl-Smith, Martigny, Karl Bitter, John Boyle, Lorado Taft, Robert Kraus, M. A. Waagan, Johannes Gelert, B. L. Pratt, Edward Kemeys, A. P. Proctor, Theo. Baur, Miss Rideout, and others. These figures and groups are placed as follows:

Administration Building.—Groups around the dome—Commerce, Industry, Justice, Religion, War, Peace, Science, Art. Groups on the corner pavilions—Charity, Truth, Strength, Abundance, Tradition, Liberty, Joy, Diligence, Education, Unity, Patriotism, Theology. Single Figures—Fishermid, Bather, Air, Diana, Harvesting, Electricity, Blacksmith, Chemistry. Groups at sides of four entrances—Water Uncontrolled, Water Controlled, Fire Uncontrolled, Fire Controlled, Air Uncontrolled, Air Controlled, Earth No. 1, Earth No. 2, Interior Figures, "Victory." All these are by Karl Bitter, sculptor.



MINES AND MINING BUILDING.

Agricultural Building.—Two "Ceres" groups, eight "Four Seasons" groups, four horoscope groups, four cattle groups, four horse groups, four "Pilio" for the corner pediments, twenty figures of "Zodiac," sixty-eight figures of "Abundance." Philip Martigny, sculptor. The "Glorification of Ceres" in the main pediment. Larkin G. Mead, Italy, sculptor.

Machinery Hall.—Ten figures of science; the east pediment, figure of "Victory," of which thirteen casts were made in copper. M. A. Waagan, sculptor. Six figures of inventors, figure of "Victory," of which four casts were made in copper. Robert Kraus, sculptor.

Colonnade.—One cattle group, one horse group, four large lions at the base of the obelisk. M. A. Waagan, sculptor.

Music Hall, Casino, and Peristyle.—"Quadriga," bull and horse, French and Potter, sculptors. Figures, "Orator," "Indian," "Navigation," "Fisher Boy," "Music." Theo. Baur, sculptor. Four groups on water gates. B. L. Pratt, sculptor.

Transportation Building.—Sixteen figures of inventors; eight groups; five bas-reliefs representing progress in transportation methods. J. J. Boyle, sculptor.

Horticultural Building.—Two groups, "Battle of Flowers," "Sleep of Flowers"; "Flora," six single figures. Lorado Taft, sculptor. Cupid frieze, extending all around the building.

Galleries of Fine Arts.—Eight "Caryatides" and twelve figures of angels. Philip Martigny, sculptor. One "Renommée" (Victory); eight figures of Art and Science. Olin L. Warner, sculptor. Five busts of celebrated artists—Michael Angelo, Titian, Raphael, Rembrandt, Velasquez—by Olin L. Warner.

Animals for the Bridges.—Six native animals of America; modeled by each of these gentlemen: Edw. Kemeys and A. P. Proctor, sculptors.

Woman's Building.—Pediment, "Glorification of Woman's Work;" twelve groups, six casts each of "Hope" and "Charity." Miss Alice Rideout, sculptor.

Statue of "Neptune," repeated six times on Rostral Columns, by Johannes Gelert, sculptor.

Statue of Columbus, Administration Plaza. Miss Lawrence, sculptor.

Statue of Franklin.—By Rohl-Smith. The statue is sixteen feet high; cost \$3,000; stands in the main entrance of Electricity Building.

Statue of the Republic.—By Daniel C. French. The statue is sixty feet high, and stands on a pedestal forty feet high at the entrance to the basin from Lake Michigan. The working model cost \$8,000; cost of complete statue estimated at \$25,000.

The Grand Columbian Fountain in front of Administration Building. F. MacMonnies, sculptor.

Wisconsin Building.—"Genius of Wisconsin," in marble; Miss Mears, sculptor. "Forward"; Miss Miner, sculptor.

Kentucky Building.—Statue, "Daniel Boone," by Miss Yandell, sculptor.

Volcano of Kilauea Building, Midway Plaisance. Statue "Pele," the Hawaiian "Goddess of Fire." Mrs. Copp, sculptor.

Ohio Building.—The Gracchi monument, cost, \$25,000. Sculptor, Mr. Scofield, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Pennsylvania Building.—Statuary. John J. Boyle, sculptor.

Transportation.—The Exposition is located within easy distance of the center of the business portion of Chicago, and accessible by means of the most complete transportation facilities.

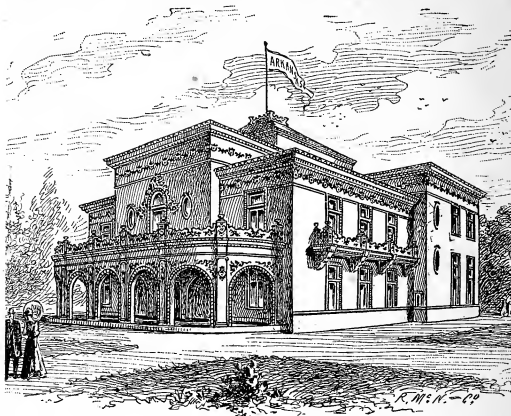
All public passenger railways, whether steam, cable, electric, or horse, as well as the great number of steamboats on Lake Michigan, deliver passengers conveniently near the numerous entrances to the grounds. With these unlimited facilities it is estimated that more than 100,000 people per hour can be carried to and from the grounds. The most attractive means of transit is by water through the lagoons, canal, and basin. The water-ways inside the grounds cover an area of about eighty-five acres. Here are provided launches and small craft of all kinds. One can board these boats and travel a distance of nearly three miles, passing on the route all of the principal buildings and points of attraction. It will be one of the grandest sights of the world, and one to leave an everlasting impression on the minds of those who view it. No visitor at the Fair should fail to take this short voyage. It will be a panorama of beautiful architecture, landscape effects, floral designs, statuary, fountains, etc., such as has never before been witnessed by human eye.

World's Columbian Exposition.—The World's Columbian Exposition was created by Act of Congress, April 25, 1890. The President of the United States, on December 24, 1890, proclaimed the Exposition to the world, and invited foreign nations to participate.

World's Congress Auxiliary.—The object of the Auxiliary is to convene at Chicago, during the Exposition season of 1893, a series of World's Congresses in all departments of thought. It has been recognized by the Government of the United States as the appropriate agency through which to conduct this important work, and its official announcement has been sent to foreign countries by the Secretary of State. The work has been divided into seventeen great departments: Agriculture, Art, Commerce and Finance, Education, Engineering, Government, Literature, Labor, Medicine, Moral and Social Reform, Music, Public Press, Religion, Science and Philosophy, Temperance, Sunday Rest, and a General Department, embracing congresses not otherwise assigned. These general departments have been divided into more than one hundred divisions, in each of which a congress is to be held. Each division has its own local committee of arrangements. Nearly all of the world's great thinkers, writers, and speakers have accepted an invitation to participate in these congresses. The meetings, for the most part, will be held in the Art Institute erected on the Lake Front Park. The officers of the Auxiliary are C. C. Bonney, president; Thomas B. Bryan, vice-president; Lyman J. Gage, treasurer; Benj. Butterworth, secretary; Clarence E. Young, assistant secretary.

STATE BUILDINGS.

Arkansas—The design of the building follows classic models, it being in the French "Rococo" style of architecture, as Arkansas was originally settled by the French. The exterior is in plaster and ornamental staff work, tinted in light color. The



ARKANSAS STATE BUILDING.

interior is tinted, and the ornamental work is brought out in gold. The building has a ground area of 66 by 92 feet.

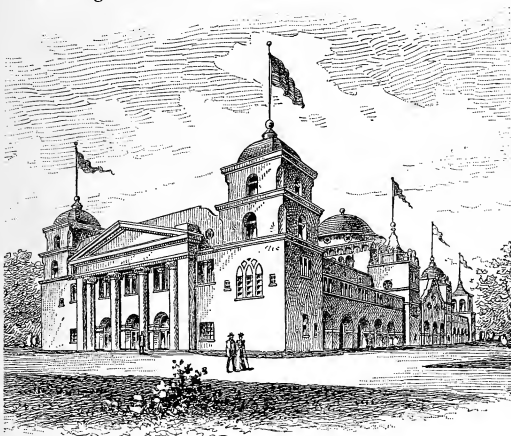
Designer, Mrs. Jean Douglas, of Little Rock; architect, E. Kaufman, of Chicago; contractors, The Heidenrich Company, of Chicago; cost, \$15,000.

California—Next to the building for Illinois, this is the largest of the state buildings. Its dimensions are 144 by 435 feet. It is in the style of architecture of the old California mission buildings. The exterior is of plain plaster, artificially seamed and cracked, giving it the appearance of the old mission buildings, while recessed entrances give the walls that appearance of depth

and solidity characteristic of the old buildings. The south front is a reproduction of the old Mission church at San Diego. The main tower is an exact reproduction of the San Diego church tower, while the remaining towers on the corners and center of the building are all studied from the mission architecture.

Architect, P. Brown, of San Francisco; contractors, The Heidenrich Company, of Chicago; cost, \$75,000.

Colorado—Is in the Spanish renaissance, this style of architecture being considered most suitable for the southwestern states.



CALIFORNIA STATE BUILDING.

The whole exterior of the building is in staff of an ivory color, and in the salient features of the design profusely ornamented, the ornamentation comparing to fine advantage with the broad, plain surfaces of the building. The building is 125 feet long, including the end porticoes, with a depth of 45 feet, and 26 feet to the cornice line.

Architect, H. T. E. Wendell, of Denver; contractor, W. J. Hill, of Denver; cost, \$35,000.

Connecticut—In the Colonial style, the building being a type of the Connecticut residence, with the addition of circular windows on the north and south, and a circular piazza on the rear. It has a ground area of 72 by 73 feet, including the piazza, and is two stories high.

Architect, Warren R. Briggs, of Bridgeport; contractors, Tracy Bros., of Waterbury; cost, \$12,000.

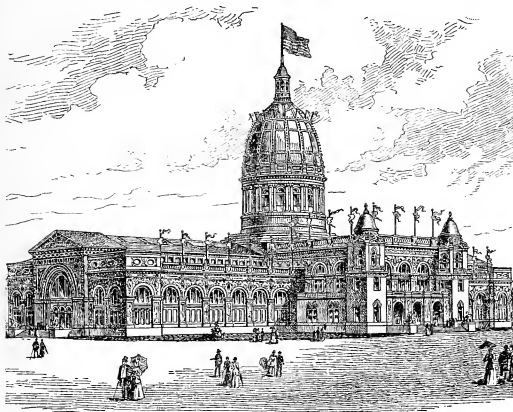


CONNECTICUT STATE BUILDING.

Florida—The building is a reproduction in miniature of old Fort Marion, in St. Augustine. The fort covers an area of four acres. The building on the fair grounds occupies one-fifth that space. It is in the form of a four-bastioned fortress. Including the moat, the site is 155 feet square. The building proper is 137 feet square. W. Mead Walter, of Chicago, is the architect of the

building, which is erected under the direction of the Florida Board of Commissioners. Cost, \$20,000.

Illinois—This building is by far the most pretentious of the state buildings, and can be classed as one of the great Exposition structures. The plan of the building forms a Greek cross, whose main axis is 450 feet long by 160 feet wide and lies east and west, while the shorter axis is 285 feet long with an average width of 98 feet. At the intersection of the arms of the cross rises the



ILLINOIS STATE BUILDING.

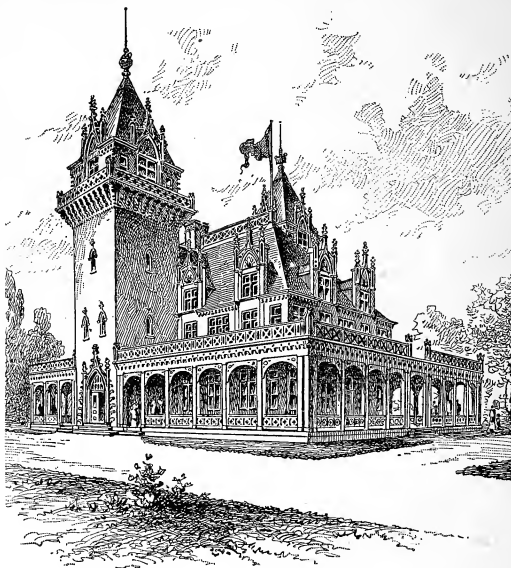
dome, with a diameter of 75 feet at the base and a height of 152 feet to the top of inner dome. This dome has, besides, a continuation of the gallery, 15 feet above the floor, that runs around the main hall, and another, 96 feet above the floor, reached by two circular stairs in piers of dome. Architect, W. W. Boyington, of Chicago; contractors, Harley & Sons, of Chicago; cost, \$250,000.

Indiana—The building is in the French Gothic style of architecture, such as is seen in the chateaux in France. It has

two imposing towers, 120 feet high, and many Gothic gables. The ground area is 100 by 150 feet.

Architect, Henry Ives Cobb, of Chicago; contractors, Collins & Ohm, of Chicago; cost, \$60,000.

Iowa—A large part of the Iowa building is constituted in what is known as the Jackson Park "Shelter." The building



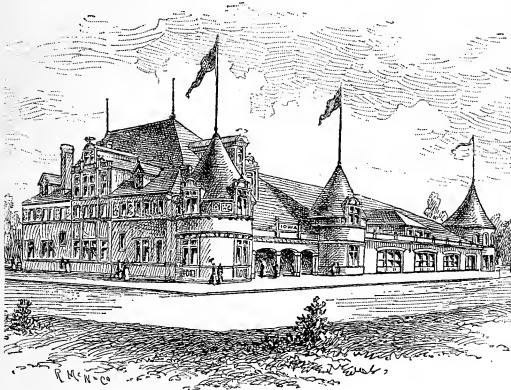
INDIANA STATE BUILDING.

belongs to the Park Commission. It is a granite structure with a slate roof, with conical towers or pavilions at the corners. It is 77 by 123 feet in size. The new structure is on the west of the "Shelter." It is 60 by 100 feet in size, and two stories high. It is in wood and staff, with towers and roof corresponding to the

"Shelter," so that the two structures combine harmoniously after the style of a French chateau.

Architects, The Josselyn & Taylor Co., Cedar Rapids; contractor, John G. Coder, of Harrisburg, Pa.; cost, \$35,000.

Kansas—The ground plan of this building is irregular. It approaches a square, one side being straight and the other three forming irregular angles. It has a ground area of 135 by 138 feet. It is two stories high, built of frame and staff, and is surmounted by an elliptical glass dome.



IOWA STATE BUILDING.

Architect, Seymour Davis, of Topeka; contractors, Fellows & Vansant, of Topeka; cost, \$25,000.

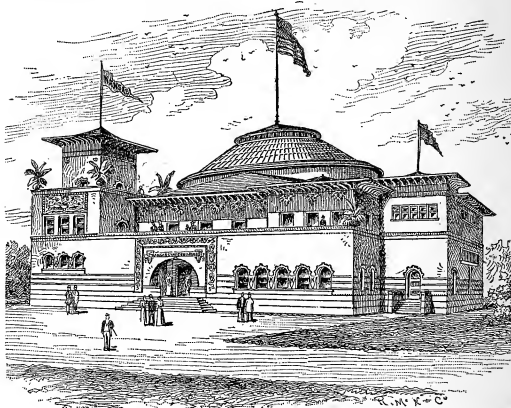
Maine—The building is octagonal in form, with a ground area of 65 feet square. It is two stories in height, the roof surmounted by a lantern in the center and four corner towers. The first story is of granite. The exterior finish of the rest of the building is in wood and staff. The roof is of slate. The central tower or lantern is eighty-six feet to its highest point. While the first story is octagonal in form, the second story presents but four sides, each with a loggia opening to the rooms within.

Architect, Charles S. Frost, of Chicago; contractors, Grace & Hyde, of Chicago; cost, \$20,000.

Massachusetts—Is in the Colonial style, and is largely a reproduction of the historic John Hancock residence, which, until the year 1867, stood on Beacon Hill, Boston, near the State capitol.

Architects, Peabody & Stearns, of Boston; contractor, C. Everett Clark, of Chicago; cost, \$50,000.

Minnesota—Is designed in the Italian renaissance style, two stories high, with a mezzanine story in the rear. The frame is of



KANSAS STATE BUILDING.

wood, covered with staff. The roof is of Spanish tile. The ground dimensions are 78 by 91 feet.

Architects, William Channing Whitney, of Minneapolis; contractors, Libbey & Libby, of Minneapolis; cost, \$30,000.

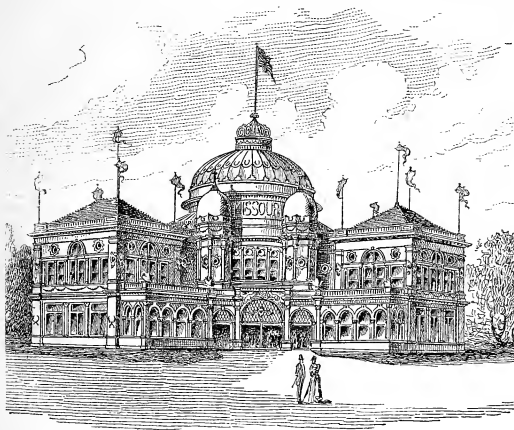
Missouri—The ground plan of the building is square, with a quarter circle taken out of the southeast corner, to correspond with the form of the juncture of the two avenues on which it faces.

To the south of the building is the palace of Fine Arts, and to

the east, across the avenue, is Pennsylvania's building. The building is 86 by 86 feet, two stories high.

Gunn & Curtis, of Kansas City, are the architects, and the Missouri State Commission erected the building. Its estimated cost is \$45,000.

Montana—Is in the Romanesque style of architecture, one story in height. It has a ground area of 62 feet front by 113 deep. The structure is frame, covered with staff, the interior being orna-



MISSOURI STATE BUILDING.

mented with heavy, projecting pilasters, with Roman caps and bases and Roman arches.

Architects, Galbraith & Fuller, of Livingston, Montana; contractors, Harley & Sons, of Chicago; cost, \$16,000.

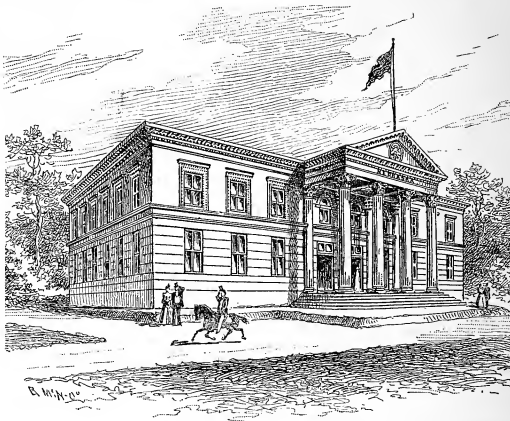
Nebraska—The style of architecture is classical, and of the Corinthian order. The building has a ground area of 60 by 100 feet, and is two stories high. The exterior is of staff.

Architect, Henry Voss, of Omaha; contractor, F. A. Schelius, of South Chicago; cost, \$20,000.

New Hampshire—The mountains of New Hampshire probably suggested the Swiss cottage for a World's Fair club-house. The building, like the state, is comparatively small—53 by 84 feet.

Architect, Geo. B. Howe, of Boston; contractor, H. Bernritter, of Chicago; cost, \$8,000.

New York—The architectural idea in this building is that of a big summer house, after the manner of an Italian villa. Among the state buildings it ranks in size next to Illinois and California.



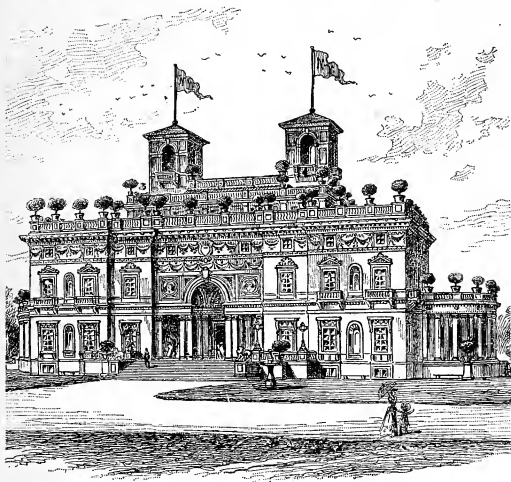
NEBRASKA STATE BUILDING.

It is three stories high, being fifty-seven feet from the ground to the cornice. The exterior is in staff, in imitation of marble, and in keeping with the style of the main Exposition buildings. Its decked roof is surmounted and confined by a heavy balustrade. Each pedestal of the balustrade supports a large Italian vase, in which grows a bay-tree, giving the building, together with its other characteristics, the air of a Pompeian house. The flat, decked roof furnishes a promenade and summer garden. From its center rises a clere-story over the banquet hall, and above the

clere-story are two belvideres. On the north and south ends of the building are circular porticoes, in each of which is a fountain. The general dimensions are 160 feet front by 105 feet deep.

Architects, McKim, Meade & White, of New York; contractors, The Geo. A. Fuller Company, of Chicago; cost, \$77,000.

Ohio—Is Colonial in style, two stories high, of wood and staff, with tile roof. The ground area is 100 feet front by 80 feet deep. The main entrance, on the east, is within a semicircular



NEW YORK STATE BUILDING.

Colonial portico, thirty-three feet high, the roof supported by eight great columns.

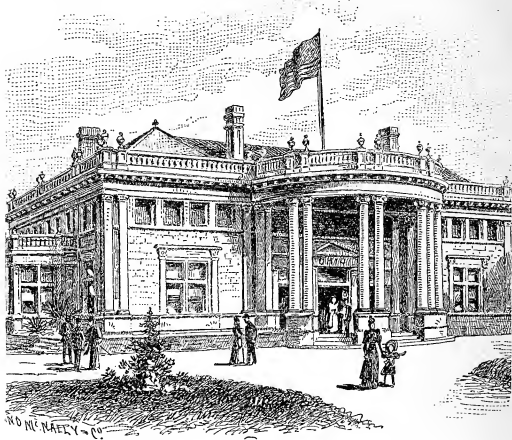
Architect, James McLaughlin, of Cincinnati; contractors, Harley & Sons, of Chicago; cost, \$30,000.

Pennsylvania—The structure is in the Colonial style of architecture, while the front is an exact reproduction of old Independ-

ence Hall, having its entrances, bell-tower, and spire. Independence bell hangs in the tower. The rotunda within the entrance is finished in tile and slate, like the old hall. The building is rectangular in form, two stories high, with a ground area of 110 by 166 feet.

Architect, R. Lonsdale, of Philadelphia; contractor, John G. Coder, of Harrisburg; cost, \$60,000.

Rhode Island—The Rhode Island building is after the Greek manner, with columnar porticoes on four sides of the build-



OHIO STATE BUILDING.

ing, that on the west or front side semicircular in plan, with arched openings between the Ionic pilasters, the latter being of the full height of the two stories.

The building has a ground area of 32 by 59 feet, two stories high, in wood and staff, in imitation of granite.

Architects, Stone, Carpenter & Wilson, of Providence; contractors, Grace & Hyde, of Chicago; cost, \$7,000.

South Dakota—The building has a ground area of 70 by 126 feet, and is two stories high. The structure is frame, the exterior being covered with Yankton cement, in imitation of stone work.

Architect, W. L. Dow, of Sioux Falls; contractors, R. H. Booth & Son, of Sioux Falls; cost, \$15,000.

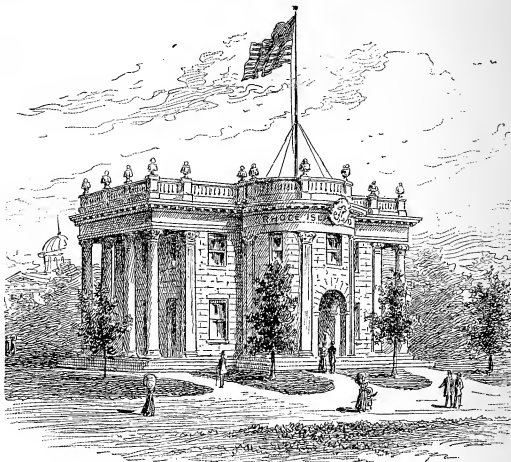


PENNSYLVANIA STATE BUILDING.

Utah—The building is frame, covered with staff; is two stories high, and has an area of 46 by 82 feet. In style the façade is modern renaissance. The foundation, columns, pilasters, cornice, and other ornamental parts are made in imitation of the different kinds of stone in Utah.

Architects, Dalles & Hedges, of Salt Lake City; contractors, Harley & Sons, of Chicago; cost, \$10,000.

Washington—The building has a ground area of 118 by 208 feet. It consists of a main structure with a pitched roof, two stories in height, with a tower on each corner, flanked by two wings one story high. The main building is seventy-two feet wide, and the wings are 140 feet wide. The structure is frame, with panels of plain plaster. The principal architectural feature of the building is its foundation. It is made of five tiers of logs above the ground. The logs in the lower tier are four feet in



RHODE ISLAND STATE BUILDING.

diameter and 121 feet long. These lower logs have the bark on. The four upper tiers of smaller logs are peeled. This foundation constitutes a timber exhibit from Washington.

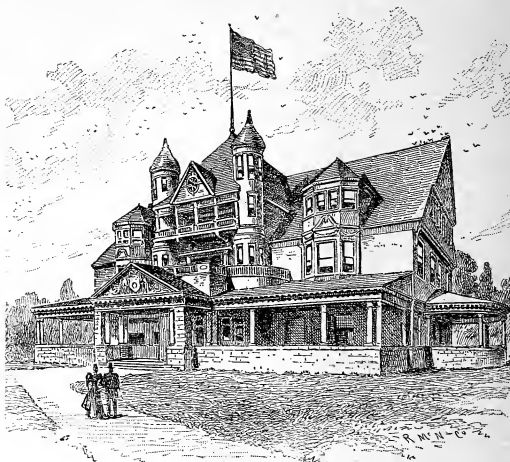
Architect, Warren P. Skillings, of Seattle; contractors, Rigby & Evans, of Seattle; cost, including value of donated material, \$100,000.



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64 *WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.*

The exterior is of Ashland brownstone, Menomonee pressed brick, and hardwoods from various sections of the state. The roof is covered with dimension shingles.



WISCONSIN STATE BUILDING.

Architect, William Waters, of Oshkosh; contractors, Houle Bros., of Oshkosh; cost, \$30,000.